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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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19 November 1985

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON PARTY TRAINING PROGRAM FOR NEW YEAR

PM100705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "School of Ideological Tempering"]

[Text] By tradition 1 October marks the beginning of the new academic year within the system of party training, economic education, and Komsomol political enlightenment. Millions of communists and non-party people will be attending classes in the desire to augment and deepen their knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory, which provides reliable bearings in our life and struggle. Soviet people's ideological tempering increases their strength, rouses them to great achievements, and strengthens confidence in the victory of communist ideals.

The stage at which our society now finds itself is an extremely important and responsible one. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum put forward a program for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. It is imbued with the party's concern for raising Soviet people's living standards and strengthening our country's economic and defense might and international positions and with responsibility for the destiny of world socialism and peace throughout the world. The task is to considerably accelerate the pace of scientific and technical progress and achieve a considerable saving of resources, improve the quality of output, and secure a thorough restructuring of the planning and management system and the entire economic mechanism. The successful resolution of these tasks requires sound knowledge and great conviction on the part of each participant in this truly historic cause. Marxist-leninist training is designed to help communists and all working people to carry it out with determination.

The distinguishing feature of the new academic year is that it coincides with the preparation and holding of the 27th CPSU Congress, the discussion and study of its documents, and the beginning of work to implement the congress decisions. All this will considerably determine the content and character of the approaching classes. Beginning with the very first, which is being devoted everywhere to the theme "use all potential and reserves for the successful fulfillment of the 1985 plan and the socialist pledges and for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress." The main significance of this class is to help students understand in depth the exceptional topicality of the tasks posed by the party and direct them toward active participation in pre-congress socialist competition and in uncovering reserves for growth at every work station. The active participation of party, soviet, and economic leaders in the conduct of classes will help increase the effectiveness of the initial classes.

The human factor and the masses' creative initiative are the decisive transforming force of society and a source of progress in all spheres of activity. Changing people's way of thinking and instilling in them the desire and ability to think and work in a new way are becoming a great significance at the present stage. But this does not happen of its own accord. The task facing necessary qualities as competence, professionalism, socialist enterprise, and a sense of innovation. Every class can and must influence the shaping in our cadres and working people of modern political and economic thinking and the ability to think and act in a state-minded way and to resolve the problems ahead innovatively.

The new is asserting itself in the struggle against the old and obsolete. These are still workers who hope that the measures being taken by the party are temporary and that it is possible to "bide their time," to "sit it out," and "avoid hurrying." Such feelings must be resolutely combatted during study, as indeed in all party work. By virtue of their keen ideological thrust, classes are designed to foster in students an active stance toward shortcomings, eliminating them, and firmly opposing inertia and routine in all their manifestations--that is what is necessary today.

Different forms of study and different groups of students have their own specific features. But present-day requirements should be attentively considered everywhere. A most important place in the party training study system will be taken up by the study of the CPSU's historical experience, problems of scientific communism, the party's social, economic, and foreign policy, and the ideological struggle in the world arena. Constant attention must be given to improving the work of universities of Marxism-Leninism, where our cadres are educated and propagandists trained. It is necessary to enrich the content of studies there by means of topical theoretical and political questions and to make the study process more creative and active.

One urgent task is to intensify the thrift policy. Organizing the study in communist labor schools of the special course entitled "Bringing Reserves of Economy and Thrift Into Action" will be of considerable help to labor collectives. It is important here to focus students' efforts on developing in each of them the ability to find unused opportunities, to substantiate and maintain personal thrift accounts, and to work to prevent waste. The sense of being a true master of production is developed more successfully on a basis of knowledge and in the process of the daily struggle for thrift.

From the beginning of next year many sectors, associations, and enterprises will switch to new management conditions. In this context it is recommended that schools of concrete economics, economic seminars, party economic aktiv schools, people's universities, and other forms of study organize classes under the new program "From Experiment to a New System of Management." And rural workers are offered the study course "Autonomous Financing and the Collective Contract on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"--one of the most topical themes as far as they are concerned.

The propagandist has been and still is the central figure in the party and economic study system. The quality of classes depends on his knowledge and

skill. Stepping up the party leadership of Marxist-Leninist education means primarily paying increased attention to the selection, instruction, and training of propaganda cadres. Holding classes in the spirit of the strict demands of the time is not easy. The duty of every propagandist is to intensify the link between study and life, prevent formalism, and do one's work with true creativity. Then students will thank them sincerely.

The main purpose of political and economic study and of every class is to help students and labor collectives work actively, comprehensively develop working people's initiative, increase organization and discipline, and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks set by the party.

Good luck! That is our wish to both propagandists and students today. May you achieve new successes in the great campaign for knowledge!

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CSO: 1800/61

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SOVIET OFFICIAL ON YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT

LD051041 Moscow TASS in English 1608 CMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 October TASS--"Never before had there been so many young people in representative bodies of the people's power of the Soviet Union--the soviets (councils) of all levels, from the USSR Supreme Soviet to the local soviets of people's deputies, as now," said Yuriy Korolev, head of a department at the Secretariat of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He has answered questions asked by a TASS correspondent in connection with the attainment of the goals of 1985, the UN-proclaimed International Year of the Youth, in the USSR.

"I shall give some figures to corroborate my words," Korolev went on to say. "For example, young people under 30 accounted for about 15 percent of deputies in the USSR Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, about 20 years ago, for 21 percent 3 years ago, and already for 22 percent of the new functioning Supreme Soviet. The number of young people among deputies of the supreme soviets of the union republics has grown over the same period from 9 to more than 20 percent.

"Particularly noticeable is the growth of the number of young people among the deputies of local soviets. In 1967 there were about 16 percent of young deputies in regional, district and rural soviets, whereas now people under 30 account for more than a third of deputies of the local soviets. As you see, youth representation in Soviet power bodies increases. This is also indicative of the growth of political and civil awareness of the country's young people and of the rising trust in them on the part of the electorate and the people."

As a person who in the performance of official duty is constantly well informed of the work of the soviets, I can say that the activity of young deputies rises as well, Korolev went on to say. More often than previously they are elected members of standing commissions and are placed at the head of commissions. They now put forward a good deal of initiatives to consider some or other matters in the soviets. Young deputies with energies characteristic of their age implement the decisions of the soviets and actively work on implementing the voters' mandates.

At the same time the strengthening of the "youth positions" in the soviets of people's deputies has naturally resulted in greater attention of soviet power bodies to the specific problems of the youth.

Of course, previously, too, they took care of youth affairs actively enough. Standing commissions for youth affairs have been functioning in the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet for many years now. They vigilantly stand on guard of the interests of the younger generation. Besides, the Young Communist League (Komsomol)--mass organisation of the Soviet youth with a membership of more than 40 million--has a right to legislative initiative in accordance with the Constitution of the USSR and often exercises it. Other aspects of young people's participation in the solution of matters which are uppermost in their minds can be mentioned as well.

Nevertheless, youth problems are now more often brought up for discussion at meetings of the commissions of the soviets, executive committees, and at sessions. And this is understandable. The markedly younger age of deputies of local soviets cannot but tell on the content of the work of these power bodies.

Thus, Yuriy Korolav said in conclusion, one can maintain with confidence that young people take a worthy place in the people's power bodies of the country. The goals of the UN-proclaimed International Year of the Youth can be reckoned attained in the part which concerned young people's participation in managing the affairs of society and the state. This tendency is developing.

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CSO: 1800/60

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ENLARGED TAJIK BURO ON ECONOMICS, CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 17 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At an enlarged meeting, the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro, together with the secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the chairmen of oblast, city and rayon soviet ispolkoms, the administrators of ministries and departments, responsible workers of organs of the Tajikistan CP Central Committee, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, of the TaSSR Council of Ministers, of the Tajikistan Trade Unions Council, and of the Tajikistan Kom-somol Central Committee, RAPO administrators, specialists, scientists, mass information media workers, and propaganda workers, examined several matters concerning the speeding up of both scientific and technical progress and the further intensification of the republic's economy.

The Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro noted that the republic's workers, by carrying out the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, had greatly expanded socialist competition for fulfilling the plans and obligations of the current year and of the 5-year plan as a whole, to suitably greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 20th Tajikistan CP Congress. The republic's industry fulfilled the 7-month plan for the production and realization of products ahead of schedule. The capital construction situation is improving. The plans for the first half-year and 7 months for purchases of cattle, poultry, eggs and wool have been fulfilled. State purchases of grain, vegetables, seed fruits, milk and fodders are exceeding last year's level. The obligations of the 11th 5-year Plan for the sale of silk cocoons to the state have been fulfilled ahead of schedule.

A serious examination is going on right now, during the storing of the republic's harvest, of the cotton harvest. By using differentiated agricultural methods they were able to overcome the unfavorable weather conditions and amass a rich harvest of the "white gold." It is necessary to complete all the preparatory work before the harvest-time's hard work begins: the staffing and equipping of the harvesting and transportation complexes and units with machine operators and equipment, the selection of fields for machine gathering of the harvest, the repairing of roads, bridges, weighing and drying equipment, and the compiling of time tables for hourly reception of the raw material at the cotton plants and collection points.

Special attention was paid at the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro meeting to the problems of economy and thrift. It was pointed out that it is necessary everywhere to handle fuel and energy resources and the expenditure of oil and lubrication materials thriftily and economically.

Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs need to regularly analyze the work progress of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the fulfillment of plans and obligations and to more stringently monitor problems in the use of material and labor resources.

At the center of attention of party, soviet and agricultural organs should now be the problems of preparations for the wintering of public cattle, the progress of the preparations and the raising of the quality of feedstocks. Specialists of the livestock and veterinary services of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and RAPO need to stringently monitor the quality of repairs to and the modernization of livestock-raising facilities and the establishment of the necessary reserve of a good assortment of feedstocks.

Their preparation is proceeding better now than last year. Many farms and a number of rayons have already coped with the production plan for rough feedstocks. Those lagging behind need to adopt the know-how of the foremost workers and pioneers which has been approved by the Tajikistan CP Central Committee as a starting point for increasing production and preparations and for raising the quality of feedstocks in 1985. It is necessary to speed up the pace of the preparation of feedstocks of natural hay and the sowing of perennial grasses and to ensure the raising of their yield. It is necessary to improve the carrying out by the agrocomplex of the sowing of corn for silage in order to ensure the fulfillment of plans for the storing of succulent feedstocks. The dissemination of the foremost methods for raising the quality of silage and other feedstocks by the use of chemical preservatives and albumen and vitamin additives should be widespread everywhere.

Agroindustrial complex workers need to expand the struggle against agricultural product losses and to ensure their safekeeping and high quality. To do this it is necessary to enlist people's control posts and groups and activists.

There is an election campaign going on everywhere now in party organizations. At the center of attention of communists should be the questions of the ideological assurance of the fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations of the current year and of the 5-year plan as a whole. For this reason, at the meetings it is necessary to disclose reserves more widely and to determine the actual means for eliminating insufficiencies.

It is important to ensure a high level of medical, cultural and social services for rural workers. A lot depends on the mass information media workers and the propaganda workers. They must thoroughly illuminate the work of the national economy's workers and make their own contribution to the dissemination of foremost know-how and to the elimination of insufficiencies in work.

At the Buro's expanded meeting R. N. Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Tajikistan CP Central Committee, gave the major address.

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CSO: 1830/2

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TAJIK BURO MEETING URGES INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 16 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Buro of the Tajikistan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular meeting the Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro approved the initiative of the Dusharbe Armature Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze's collective, of the Isfara Lighting Plant, of the Kayrakkum Carpet Association imeni Lenin, of the Dushanbe Hosiery Mill, of the industrial association "Local Sewing Industry No. 1", of the Shirin Confectionary Plant, of the Proletarskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, of the Voseyskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, of the Kolkhozabadskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni M. Gor'kiy, and of the Gissarskiy Rayon's Interfarm Cattle-fattening Enterprise imeni Frunze, in speeding up scientific and technical progress, in fulfilling the tasks for 1985 ahead of schedule, in suitably greeting the 27th CPSU Congress and in increasing production efficiency in the 12th 5-year Plan.

The departments of the Tajikistan CP Central Committee, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the primary party organizations, the Tajikistan Trade Unions Council, the Tajikistan Komsomol Central Committee, republic ministries and departments, the republic's mass information media, and the managers of enterprises, farms and organizations have been instructed to carry out organizational and mass political work directed at generating broad support for and expansion of the present initiative. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of creating everywhere the conditions for high, creative activism and labor consciousness, conditions which compete for the successful fulfillment and over-fulfilment of accepted socialist obligations and the achievement of high end results.

The Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro examined measures for improving providing the populace with food products, primarily meat and dairy products, perfectly preserved, and for the rational use of existing resources of food-stuffs. The Buro made it incumbent upon the party committees and soviet executive committees to increase the responsibility of the managers of soviet and economic organs for the more complete satisfaction of the workers' everyday needs and for making maximum use of local capacities for increasing the production and preparation of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and other produce.

The Tajikpotrebsoyuz and the soviet executive committees have been instructed to stir up the activities of the consumer cooperatives in increasing purchases among the populace and in public sectors of surplus agricultural products, in developing broad trade in the cities, workers' settlements and rural population points and in improving the delivery and sale of these products at fair markets.

Measures were examined for increasing the production of corn and rice in 1985 by the introduction of intensive methods for their cultivation. The resolution adopted by the Tajikistan CP Central Committee and the TaSSR Council of Ministers on this matter recognizes the necessity of assigning the sowing of grain crops cultivated by progressive methods to those foremost brigades and units which are working under a collective contract, as well as the necessity of allocating them the requisite quantity of tractors, soil cultivators and other equipment.

At the Buro measures were discussed for developing tourism and for improving tourist excursion services for the public from 1986 through 1990, and for the period up to the year 2000. Plans have been made for ensuring the rational placement and commissioning of tourism projects and excursions and for strengthening their role in the ideological and political education of the workers, especially the young ones, and in propaganda on the socialist way of life.

The Tajikistan CP Central Committee Buro also examined several other matters concerned with the republic's social and economic development.

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CSO: 1830/2

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

RUSTAVI GORKOM GETS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 3 October, 1985 carries on page 1 a 50-word GruzINFORM announcement from the Rustavi gorkom plenum. L. M. Datiashvili was released from his obligations as first secretary and member of the Rustavi party buro, in connection with the confirmation of his appointment as inspector with the Organizational Party Work Department of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. Comrade Zh. K. Shartava was elected the new first secretary for the city. First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee D. I. Patiashvili took part in the work of the plenum and delivered a speech to the participants.

BORDER GUARD DETACHMENT HONORED FOR 1941-45 SERVICE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 2 October, 1985 carries on page 3 a 100-word GruzINFORM article noting an awards ceremony in honor of a border-guard detachment which served from 1941-45 under Colonel A. Vinogradov. Deputy Chairman of the USSR KGB Colonel-General V. Pirozhkov awarded the Red Banner to the detachment. Participants in the ceremony included Georgian KGB Chairman A. Inauri, official of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District of the USSR KGB Lieutenant-General G. Zgerskiy, and other officials from the party, soviet and komsomol organs of the republic. During his time in the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District, Pirozhkov visited the command post headed by Major V. Galetskiy and chatted with the troops there.

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CSO: 1830/85

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE PARTY ORGANIZATION NEEDS TO IMPROVE WORK

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 10 Aug 85 p 1

[Unsigned editorial: "Responsible Time in the Life of Communists"]

[Excerpt] For many years the activity of the primary organization and of communists at the Tashkent Oblast State Pedagogical Institute remained in the shadow. The secretary of the institute party organization, other members of the buro, and persons in posts of leadership did not concern themselves sufficiently with raising the avant-garde role of communists, increasing exactingness towards them, and providing for every member and candidate member's strict observance of the statutes. As a result, the educational-upbringing level at the educational institution dropped very low. Serious shortcomings were committed in work with cadres and observing party, state, plan, financial, and labor discipline. Several administrators who committed errors in their work were removed from their posts, several communists were given party punishments, and some were excluded from the party. Now several practical measures are being taken in the area of thoroughly improving the situation in this house of learning. At the accounting-election meeting it is necessary for communists of the institute to hold a principled discussion of the existing situation and its roots in open fashion, and in a spirit of criticism and self-criticism, to adopt resolutions on quickly eliminating the existing shortcomings and raising work to a higher level in the future, and to achieve the unquestioning implementation of these resolutions.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TASKS OF UZBEK PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETINGS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial titled "Important Stage in the Life of Party Organizations" which discusses the agenda of the recently begun report and election meetings of republic primary party organizations. Party organizations must analyze their work and leadership over the economy; discuss their work with cadres, supervision over the execution of decisions, and control over administrative activities; and evaluate how communists are providing initiative and leadership in labor collectives. They should also discuss ways in which they can increase the productivity of their work in the field of educating workers in a communist spirit, as well as their agitprop work. Meetings must deal with problems of developing internal party life, strengthening party discipline, and recruiting the best people into the party. Meetings must be conducted in accordance with the principles of internal party democracy and the CPSU Rules, analyze the causes of shortcomings and outline concrete measures to correct them, and disavow the tendencies to engage in pomposity, excessive praising, and shallow thinking.

FACTS ON UZBEK SOVIETS CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word facts and figures box that contains the following data concerning republic soviets:

--In February 1985 510 deputies were elected to the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, of which 31.8 percent were workers and 19.4 percent collective farmers. Full or candidate members of the CPSU account for 67.8 percent and VLKSM members for 16.9 percent of the deputies of the Supreme Soviet. 72.7 percent of the membership of the Supreme Soviet was new.

--There are presently 104,513 deputies of local soviets in the republic. Of these 51,652 are women, 59,142 are nonparty, and nearly 500 have scientific degrees.

--Over 15,000 deputies have reported that they have fulfilled their personal 11th 5-Year Plan assignments, and over 2,000 have exceeded two 5-Year Plans.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MOLDAVIA'S GROSSU ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV ON SPORTS, CULTURE

PM111545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Party Concern for Clubs"]

[Text] Kishinev, 31 August—There are 250 cultural and sports complexes operating in the cities and villages of Moldavia. Eighty-three million rubles have been allocated for expanding their network in the 11th 5-Year Plan alone. These facts were cited at a meeting of the republic's party aktiv held today. The participants discussed the tasks facing the republic's party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol organizations in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on measures to improve the use of club establishments and sports complexes."

Keynote speaker S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers noted that Moldavia's party, trade, and komsomol organizations, local soviets, ministries, and departments are working to enhance the role of culture and sports centers in working people's ideological-political, labor, and moral education. At the same time the existing potential is still far from being fully used to organize people's healthy and productive leisure. The activity of many culture establishments and sports facilities considerably lags behind the dynamically developing processes of modern life and does not correspond to the increased standard of working people's education and culture.

Concrete measures were planned to improve the propaganda of the Soviet way of life in cultural, education, and mass physical culture work and to step up the campaign against drunkenness and other antisocial phenomena. It was noted that culture and sports establishments must become support centers for primary party organizations in people's education.

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CSO: 1800/59

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AZSSR: CURRICULUM FOR PARTY, ECONOMIC TRAINING DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 400-word Azeriform report on a seminar for workers at oblast political houses and the political offices of gorkoms and raykoms at which the organization of training in party and economic affairs for workers in the coming year was discussed. The meeting was chaired by A.V. Bogoudinova, deputy director of the political education house under the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. It was decided to divide the lectures for the coming year into two parts: pre-congress (October-February) and post-congress (March-June). Major emphasis is to be placed on the economic training of rural workers and intensifying agricultural production on the basis of scientific-technical achievements.

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CSO: 1830/92

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

BOURGEOIS CLAIMS OF RUSSIFICATION, COLONIALISM REJECTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by docent and candidate of philosophy E. Abdullayeva titled "Developing Nationality Relations and Anti-Sovietism," in which she discusses and rejects four claims made by Western Sovietologists concerning the Soviet nationality policy. According to her, bourgeois propagandists seek to distort the historical experience of peoples of Central Asian republics. Their anti-Soviet fabrications are primarily directed at Uzbekistan which, they realize, occupies the leading position in Central Asia. Their attacks concentrate on condemning the Leninist nationality policy and distorting the processes of rapprochement and flourishing of Soviet nationalities. In recent years they have erected four inviolable "fortresses" around which they build their attacks. These are the fabrications of the "the russification of Central Asian peoples," "the colonialist policy of Moscow," "the growth of opposition to Russians," and "the rise of national consciousness."

The thesis of russification is an error. This idea contradicts the experience in cultural development of world peoples. Every formerly backward people wishes to take advantage of the cultural wealth of mankind. For Central Asian peoples this desire was realized with the fraternal help of the Russian people. Russian civilization and science embodied the most advanced scientific and cultural achievements which became available to Central Asian peoples thanks to the party's policy of friendship and cooperation among peoples.

The assertion that Central Asia is a colony of Russia is intended for simple-minded people. Actually, a comparison of how much help the Center (Russia) gives to Central Asia and how much Central Asia gives to the Center reveals the emptiness of this charge. Bourgeois scholars do not (and do not wish to) understand this balance, which is achieved by molding production forces and resources of all republics into a single economic complex.

The policy of rapprochement and flourishing of Soviet nationalities is aimed at elevating the culture and economy of all republics and enriching their cultural and spiritual world. Consequently, the rise of national consciousness is a natural process. Its growth is on a socialist and international foundation, not on a nationalist one. The rise of national consciousness under socialism means that all peoples understand that, regardless of their

nationality or skin color, they have equal rights and equal opportunities. Knowledge of the history, characteristics, traditions, and customs of their nationality, and the contribution it has made to Soviet culture makes possible the cooperation and rapprochement of nationalities. The rise of national consciousness means that nationalities actively participate in the development of national culture, the elevation of the economy and culture of their republics, and the intensification of labor distribution among republics. It does not lead to separation. On the contrary, it leads to further voluntary rapprochement and to the strengthening of the loyalty of nationalities to the work of internationalism and socialism.

Uzbekistan can be cited as a clear example of socialist nationality relations. In 1970-1982 Uzbekistan's national income more than doubled and real income per person increased by 60 percent. The number of scientific workers rose by one and a half times and of doctors and candidates of science by two times. In 1983 the volume of production of goods was 221 percent higher than in 1970. As in all republics profound changes have taken place in Uzbekistan in the years of developed socialism, changes that have led to the expansion and enrichment of relations between nationalities. If the charges of nationalism, russification, and colonialism were true these changes could not have taken place.

Anti-Soviet propagandists approach the socialist regime from the bourgeois viewpoint and from the values of a society which rejects cooperation and friendship among nationalities. They try to stir up the vestiges of the past and nationalism that survive in the minds of some Soviet people. However, Soviet society has a modern, growing economic foundation, advanced culture and science, and socialist democracy. In the Soviet Union every person's interests are taken into consideration and satisfied regardless of nationality.

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CSO: 1830/99

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

COUNTERPROPAGANDA WORK EMPHASIZED IN MARITIME FLEET

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 8, Aug 85 pp 55-60

[Article by K. Savko, Party Committee Secretary of the Estonian Shipping Company: "The Practice of Party Work: The Party Organization and Counter-propaganda"]

[Text] The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee set before party organizations and all communists the crucial task of creating a well thought-out unified system of counterpropaganda that is dynamic and effective. It is made necessary by the unique character of the current historical period. It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that "a struggle is in progress for the hearts and minds of billions of people on the planet. The future of mankind depends to a considerable extent on the outcome of this ideological struggle. From this it is understandable how exceptionally important it is to carry forth in an accessible and convincing form the truth about socialist society, its advantages and its peaceful policies to the broadest possible public in the entire world. It is no less important to skillfully expose deceitful and subversive imperialist propaganda."

The ideological activity of our class adversaries has grown sharply in recent years, they have created an enormous propaganda machine and they employ refined technical means and diversionary and psychological methods. All of this requires the adoption of active countermeasures in every sphere of life. It is especially important to perfect counterpropaganda work among the members of ships' crews, who are often overseas and directly encounter hostile ideological influences. At the same time, they represent our country, our way of life and our morality abroad, and this heightens their responsibility even further.

In participating in the realization of foreign-trade contacts with foreign countries, the vessels of the Estonian Shipping Company deliver cargo to almost 250 ports in 80 countries every year. These are chiefly fraternal socialist countries, friendly developing states of socialist orientation and capitalist countries maintaining traditional good neighbor relations. Among them, however, are states where openly hostile and anticommunist circles are in power. In the course of one voyage a vessel can call at the ports of countries with varying political and ideological orientations. This consequently requires of our sailors great vigilance in the broadest sense of the word.

The party committee and primary party organizations of the shipping company recently began to devote greater attention to questions of counterpropaganda, the heightening of political vigilance and the internationalist and patriotic education of the sailors. A special section was formed within the ideological commission of the party committee for this purpose. A prospectus of future measures was developed in which the propaganda of the Soviet way of life and the social and economic achievements of our country were given a central position. We are striving for more competent and conclusive exposure of the anti-national essence of imperialism and an efficient and specific rebuff to the malevolent demagogy of the antisoviets and anticommunists.

The ships' party organizations are also conducting systematic and methodical counterpropaganda. The ships' committees of the primary organizations of friendship societies and groups for the conduct of foreign propaganda activity also participate in this work. Those responsible for the organization of propaganda are confirmed at party meetings. Most often these duties are assigned to the first mate. Questions of counterpropaganda work, the heightening of political vigilance and the patriotic and internationalist education of crew members are regularly discussed at party, Komsomol and trade union meetings.

The same end is pursued by political agitation on the ships. In a series of lectures and discussions, the captains, mates and other communists of the command staff review various questions of ideological struggle. Counterpropaganda materials published in periodicals are discussed. The anthology "The USSR: 100 Questions and Answers," the bulletin "Arguments and Facts" and other publications, as well as methodological texts developed in the shipping company, serve as valuable aids for the preparation of the activists.

The propaganda activity of the party organization of the ship Ol'ga Varentsova is distinguished by its great activity. First Mate E. Myayets, made responsible for the organization of counterpropaganda work at a party meeting, is constantly concerned that the activists and all members of the crew supplement their knowledge in questions of ideological struggle. These questions are brought forward for the discussion of party, Komsomol and shipwide meetings at which the commanders present reports. The crew maintains close ties with the collective of the Ivanovo Textile Mill imeni O. A. Varentsova.

The military-patriotic education and propaganda of the heroics of the Great Patriotic War are well presented on the ship Boris Buvin. During a voyage in the Black Sea the crew visited the hero-city of Kerch, where Hero of the Soviet Union Lt Boris Buvin perished during its liberation in 1944. The sailors were warmly received by the party Kirovskiy Raykom and the party port committee, met with schoolchildren, became acquainted with places of military fame and received valuable exhibits for the ship's museum as a gift from the residents of Kerch. The forms of military-patriotic education on this ship are always distinguished by great diversity. The group "Poisk," headed by S. Doroshkevich, the ship's Komsomol organizer, was formed on the initiative of the Komsomol organization. It conducts a correspondence with the veterans of the Azov military flotilla, the comrades-in-arms of B. Buvin, with schoolchildren-pathfinders and with the editorial staff of FLAG RODINY, the newspaper of

Black Sea sailors.

An elevated political culture is characteristic of the Soviet sailor. In foreign ports our sailors meet frequently with foreign citizens--merchants, longshoremen, student youth, local sailors and representatives of communist parties, USSR friendship societies, progressive trade unions and youth organizations. The guests have many questions about the Soviet Union, and are interested in how our people live and what they do. Frank discussions, the showing of travel, newsreel and art films, familiarization with photo displays and museum corners, listening to recordings in the language of the country being visited and the sincerity and attentive attitude of the Soviet people to their guests all produce positive results. Here are some examples.

An Open Doors Day was held in Ghana during the visit of the ship Vasiliy Shelgunov. A preparatory conference of the command staff with the participation of the activists of internationalist work established the program of the Open Doors Day and those responsible for these or those functions, such as the familiarization of the guests with the work and life of the sailors, the conduct of talks at displays on the achievements of the Soviet Union, the playing of tape recordings on the life and activity of V. I. Lenin and his comrades-in-arms, a survey of newsreels in English, a get-acquainted party with the crew and representatives of Ghanaian youth and the presentation of souvenirs, pins and publications to the visitors to the ship.

Approximately 300 local residents, mainly youth, visited the ship on the designated day. The Ghanaian press assigned great value to the affair. The headline of one of the pieces announced: "The Goal of the USSR is to Save the World." The ambassador of the USSR to Ghana, V. Semenov, visited the ship on Open Doors Day, thanked the crew for the successful function and made the following entry in the ship's historical album: "In the name of the entire Soviet mission in Ghana I thank Capt Comrade I. I. Mikhnovich and the whole crew of the Vasiliy Shelgunov for the very important work carried out with the representatives of the Ghanaian population and community, which makes a great contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Ghana."

Our sailors also arrange friendly meetings on a more modest scale. For example, when due to bad weather the ship Manilayd was detained in the Norwegian port of Karmøy, the ship's command invited the longshoremen into the wardroom to try Russian tea. Eleven men came, headed by a stevedore. A friendly conversation on the most varied topics took place over a cup of tea. But the Norwegians were most interested in the wages and pension benefits of Soviet longshoremen. They received exhaustive answers to all questions. Next they were invited to survey a display of literature, where brochures and books relating the life of the Soviet people were presented. They also viewed the film "A Special Task." Leaving the ship, the stevedore said: "The Russians are good sailors, and we enjoy working with them very much."

Soviet sailors abroad, however, often encounter not only benevolent people, but also people hostilely inclined toward the USSR who pose provocative questions, slander our activity and even try to entice Soviet citizens to change

their Motherland. Recruited agents of the imperialist special services behave thus in both the ports and service locations of our sailors.

Soviet sailors must always be on the alert to foil any provocation. The truth should be explained to those who are not malevolent, but are under the influence of false propaganda and information and have a distorted view of life in the Soviet Union. The members of the crew repeatedly entered into heated discussions with such people, and many of them, having had a false conception about us, opened their eyes to the truth. For example, a group of Belgian citizens visiting the ship Nikolay Vilkov were openly surprised by all that they saw and heard. They were struck most of all by the fact that Soviet publications give so much information about life in Belgium at the same time as Western sources report nothing of the actual situation in the Soviet Union. They were also touched by the attentiveness and cordiality with which the Soviet sailors met the representatives of a different world. After discussions with the sailors, they started to see our foreign policy--a policy of peace and friendship among peoples--in an entirely different light. The guests received an objective presentation of many aspects of our life. The Belgians expressed their impressions, in particular, in a letter to the ship's captain, O. Sergiyev, in which they assured the crew of their true feelings of friendship and gratitude.

To all of this should be added that our sailors invariably extend a friendly helping hand to their foreign colleagues if they are in trouble. On almost every cruise they give unselfish first aid and technical and other assistance. The internationalism of Soviet people always has a concrete character.

As for the educational influence of counterpropaganda, its sphere of influence is not limited to just foreign countries. The encounters of our sailors with the workers and student youth of the Motherland have great significance. When the ship is at its port of registration, the crew members meet with their chiefs and other collectives. Such affairs are effective in the educational scheme: the talks of sailors who have seen the capitalist world with their own eyes uncover its negative aspects, expose the slander of our ideological adversaries and confirm for the listeners the advantages of the Soviet way of life. The crews of the ships Ol'ga Varentsova, Ivan Belostotskiy, Boris Buvin and others have accumulated fine experience.

Meetings with foreign sailors in the Port of Tallinn are successfully utilized in the patriotic and internationalist education of our people. The Tallinn Interclub enjoys great popularity and guests are always joyously welcomed there. The club's translator-guides are savants not only of the history of Tallinn, but of everything concerning our society today. In talks with workers of the Interclub, foreign guests learn about the achievements of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Peace Program etc. They derive much of interest from their meetings with the crews of the ships of the Estonian Shipping Company.

Foreign sailors often pose such questions as these: "Do they speak in their native language in Estonia? Are there schools with instruction in the national language?" It is clear that these types of questions are not posed innocently. It is constantly repeated in the West that national culture in Estonia is practically annihilated and the economy is in a deplorable state. In order to

give foreign sailors a true representation of Soviet Estonia, the Interclub workers use other forms of work along with talks. Words alone will not convince anyone. Therefore, city tours are conducted for the guests of the club along with visits to enterprises and institutions. Thus, they have visited the "Marat" production association, its factory store and other enterprises.

The setting up of artistic displays has become a fine tradition at the Interclub. The display of book-plates of the veterans of the Estonian Guards Corps, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the republic from the fascist invaders, was interesting and informative.

The Interclub workers try to organize an entire series of varied functions for each foreign crew, so that the sailors can see for themselves the successes of socialist construction in our country and republic. The testimonials of sailors from various countries are entered in the Interclub guestbook. A number of entries demonstrate that the sailors have altered their conceptions of our country. Many of them, for example Dutch ship captain Henk van Haarem, genuinely wish our country peace and prosperity.

At last year's All-Union Applied Science Conference, dedicated to the problems of perfecting mature socialism and party ideological work in light of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized in his report: "Taking into account the sharpness and complexity of the modern ideological struggle, the July Plenum advanced the task of improving counterpropaganda both within the country and on the world stage. Party committees and the media must extend even further the substance of this work and achieve its greater effectiveness."

In speaking of the qualitative level of the counterpropaganda carried out in the Estonian Shipping Company, the main way of improving it is seen in the formation among our sailors of a solid Marxist-Leninist outlook and the ability to independently evaluate, from a class perspective, historical events and phenomena and the processes of modern social development, to defend the party point of view and the correct political line and to give argumentative rebuff to the intrigues of ideological adversaries.

The shipping company party committee is striving to make the party instruction, propaganda and mass agitation work answer modern requirements. The steadfastness to principle of the sailors, and their immunity to hostile ideology, are achieved first and foremost by raising the effectiveness of political training.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree "Further Perfecting Party Training in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" and the recommendations of the methodological council on political education of naval personnel of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the "Man in the Modern World" and "Two Worlds--Two Ways of Life" programs are being studied on ships in the party training system. They make possible the growth of theoretical knowledge and its close coordination with life, and take into account the specific working conditions in maritime transport. One feature of these programs are their precise, clearly expressed counterpropaganda tendency, attested to by the course subject matter: "Real and Imaginary Values," "Political

Rights, Freedoms, and Duties of Citizens," "The Collective and the Individual in the Conditions of Various Social Systems," "The CPSU on the Fundamental Directions and Features of the Struggle Against Bourgeois Ideology" etc.

Effective ideological work in modern conditions presupposes the presence of highly qualified personnel. The party committee of the Estonian Shipping Company, in fulfilling the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Participation of Management Personnel of the Estonian SSR in Political-Educational Work among the Workers," is constantly concerned that the education is conducted by erudite and trained people.

All fleet senior commanders--captains, first and other mates as well as senior mechanics--are propagandists and political information officers. Approximately 200 captains and first mates conduct schooling in the political education system. They have proven themselves to be politically mature and competent and they possess initiative, enjoy respect within the management collective, know how to carry out party policy in life, skillfully combine management and educational activity and create a favorable psychological climate for work. Capts Kh. Liydemann, Ye. Surnin, G. Martem'yanov and A. Labasov, First Mates C. Teyter, L. Punisson, A. Matuzov, G. Betmanov, V. Chudinov and many others of our ideological activists are worthy of recognition. They carry out propaganda work in a well thought-out and enthusiastic manner.

The preparation of the propagandists acquires even greater significance. On-going seminars at the shipping company are an important aspect of their training. Many propagandists supplement their knowledge through the correspondence department of the University of Marxism-Leninism at the Estonian CP Central Committee and in two-week courses at the Political Education House, as well as in courses for raising managerial qualifications in Odessa and in the shipping company. The special course "Important Problems of Ideological Struggle and Counterpropaganda," along with other subjects, is studied through the correspondence department of the University of Marxism-Leninism. The propagandist leaders of the schools of scientific communism, studying the same course except for the on-going seminar, once a month attend classes conducted by the Tallinn Gorkom of the Estonian CP.

Applied-scientific conferences, systematically conducted by the shipping company party committee, make possible an improvement in the quality of political training. Such topics as these, for example, were reviewed at the latest conferences: "The CPSU on the Necessity of Aggressive Ideological Struggle against Imperialism, Anticommunism and Antisovietism" and "The Role of Active Forms and Methods of Political Training in Raising its Quality and Efficacy."

The political training of sailors today, in its substance and efficacy, is oriented so that every listener deeply understands party policy, knows how to apply in practice the knowledge received, presents himself clearly and fulfills his citizen's duty.

The ideological activists of our shipping company, consisting of speakers from our party committee, lecturers from the "Knowledge" Society, political

information officers and agitators, have an important role in the cause of exposing bourgeois propaganda and raising the political vigilance of the sailors. A section for ideological struggle and counterpropaganda was created in the primary organization of the "Knowledge" Society. We are striving to see that all lectures have a counterpropaganda bent. More than half of all the lectures heard by the sailors in 1984 were devoted to questions of ideological struggle, the Soviet way of life and internationalist and patriotic education.

The level of counterpropaganda, as well as all educational, work among the crews far from their native shores depends first and foremost on the political, working and moral qualities of the management, including the first mates. It is no secret that some commanders and political workers are insufficiently prepared for ideological activity and still do not possess the necessary theoretical knowledge. The party committee therefore devotes constant attention to their theoretical and methodological preparation. Discussions and instruction are held with the vessel command before every departure to sea. A first mate's day is conducted every Friday with exercises on the practice of party-political work, in which problems of counterpropaganda occupy a central location. Imperialist methods of ideological diversion, means of raising the vigilance of Soviet sailors and forms and methods of counterpropaganda work in the conditions of a sharpening ideological struggle in the world forum are also studied, and the work practices of first mates in light of the requirements of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are discussed.

We have lately begun to devote great attention to the training of elected party activists, and first and foremost those secretaries of the primary party organizations and their deputies for ideological work elected for the first time. They are introduced to the facts of the practice of counterpropaganda activity.

Throughout the counterpropaganda system, the party committee has begun to use more fully those forms of informing people that have proven themselves the best, such as political information days, "round table" meetings, question and answer evenings, topical evenings and speeches by party and Soviet workers, scientists, science and art figures and lecturers of the Estonian CP Central Committee and the "Knowledge" Society. The rubrics "We are Internationalists," "At the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle" and others occupy a permanent place on the pages of the newspaper MORYAK ESTONII.

The party committee is concentrating the efforts of party organizations toward improving work with youth. The tasks of the communists of the shipping company, flowing from the CPSU Central Committee decree "Further Improving the Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Raising its Role in the Communist Education of Youth" was discussed at the party committee plenum. The necessity of developing intransigence toward bourgeois ideology and narrow-minded morals among the youth was especially stressed. The task of encouraging the initiative of Komsomol organizations and more broadly enlisting the participation of party and economic leaders in Komsomol functions was put forth.

The ideological-theoretical preparation and internationalist and military-patriotic education of Komsomol members and youth are especially important. This work found broad application in connection with the celebration of the

40th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

All the same, it must be acknowledged that against the background of the active labor and social life of our youth, a susceptibility to petty-bourgeois tastes and a passion for stylistic attributes foreign to us is encountered from time to time in their midst. It is precisely this that the enemies of socialism try to use to entice our youth toward bourgeois culture. We therefore constantly devote attention in our ideological-political work with youth to questions of aesthetic education and the formation of rational interests and needs among them.

Life shows that it is impossible to conduct counterpropaganda work successfully without studying the inclinations and interests of the people. The party committee directs the workers of the party committee apparatus, the shipping company managers and the speakers and lecturers to associate with the sailors right on the ships in a natural environment. Discussions proved worthwhile with communists and managers of the vessels crews with the shipping company chief, party committee secretary and other responsible officials. Years ago the fine practice arose here of having meetings of the shipping company managers and party committee with the captain, first mate and the party organization secretary after a voyage.

Consistent ideological work also finds reflection in the results of economic activity. The collective of the Estonian Shipping Company operates in a stable fashion and is filled with the resolve to achieve successfully the targets of this year and the whole five-year plan overall. At the same time, we are far from thinking that everything is fine here. It should be openly acknowledged that counterpropaganda is still not active and aggressive in all of our party organizations, and a stereotypical and formalistic approach in conducting this work is observed in a number of ship collectives. We still have not learned to summarize efficiently incoming information, and this leads to a delay in the recommendation preparation deadlines for the activists.

A number of other problems also exist, including some whose solution lies beyond our competence. In spite of this, the party committee of the Estonian Shipping Company will be searching in the future for ways to further improve counterpropaganda. V. I. Lenin considered as an indispensable condition in ideological struggle a broad-front attack against ideas hostile to the proletariat, "so that there would not be 'forays,' but an all-out onslaught along the whole line, without stops, without gaps, so that social-democratic Bolsheviks not only fall upon every blockhead one by one, but so that all and everything is won..." (Collected Works, vol 47, p 134). This attitude guides the party organization of our shipping company as well. In preparing to properly meet the 27th Party Congress, we unswervingly follow the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee that ideological-political education in all its forms should be coordinated to the utmost with the chief task of the day--the acceleration of the social and economic development of our country.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

NEW PRINTING PROCESS DISPLAYED AT MOSCOW BOOK FAIR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 15 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by KazTAG special reporter N. Ydyrysov titled "Kazakhstan at the International Book Exhibition." The article describes the republic display at the Moscow Book Fair, a display that is characterized as showing how far the republic has come in the relatively short period since the October revolution. Among the exhibits of new publishing technology in the KaSSR section of the fair are books printed by the "magnitoteka" tape driven automatic typesetting system that allows quick reprinting of texts in high demand once a tape is on file.

CIRCULATION FIGURES FOR KASSR PUBLICATIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 211, September 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word interview with Ruza Norghali Qaziermekbaieya, chief of the KaSSR Administration for the Distribution of Printed Materials, titled "Newspapers and Magazines for All." The interview was recorded by S. Qaliev and provides general information on the Kazakh press, particularly in terms of exported publications and how they may be obtained.

According to Qaziermekbaieya, the demand for republic newspapers and journals is increasing every year with per capita publication now at 1,423 per thousand per year. Of republic publications, 25 newspapers and 41 magazines with a total circulation of 45 million copies a year are published in Alma-Ata, to which must be added 38 oblast and more than 300 rayon papers. Some 10 papers and 16 magazines are published in Kazakh, with individual circulations of from 150,000 to 200,000. Two Kazakh publications particularly favored in foreign countries are QAZAQ ADEBIYETI (foreign circulation 1,300) and MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS (5,000).

KAZAKH MINISTER STRESSES NEW DEMANDS ON COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Karakh No 7, July 1985 carries on pages 159-166 a 2,500-word interview with KaSSR Minister of Communications Sabit Muqanuly Bayzhanov, published under the rubric "On the Eve of the 27th CPSU Congress," titled "Honored Duty." The interview was recorded by Shomishbay Sariyev and looks at the past, present and future of republic communications.

Many of Bayzhanov's comments emphasize the new demands being placed upon republic communications media--in the area of telecommunications, including

computer telecommunications, and drastic expansion of existing communications channels, for example--and what is being done to respond to them. Expansion of republic radio and television broadcasting is also devoted considerable attention as well as the issue of newspaper and magazine distribution, an important area of concern for the republic postal system.

According to Bayzhanov, there are now published in the KaSSR 17 republic and 38 oblast newspapers (in Kazakh, Russian, Korean, Wighur and German) with a total circulation of 1,464,425, along with 39 magazines and similar publications with a circulation of 4,028,104 (total circulation of newspapers and magazines amounts of 1,315 per thousand republic inhabitants). A leader among Kazakh-language publications is QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI, with a circulation of 371,312.

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CSO: 1830/89

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

LETTERS TO EDITOR SHOW UZBEKS' INTEREST IN THINGS FOREIGN

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 6 Sep 85 p 2

[Letters from readers to the newspaper]

[Text] Dear Editor:

I regularly read our favorite newspaper YOSH LENINCHI. The news items and articles and stories on various topics presented on various pages of the newspaper are very helpful in broadening our world view, cultivating our aesthetic taste, and informing us about news in timely fashion.

I read the newspaper's material about the lives of foreign youth with particular interest. I hope that next year, in 1986, there will be even more as well as more varied materials on this subject on the pages of YOSH LENINCHI. [Signed] I. Isroilov (Builder).

One finds the expressions "psychological warfare," "ideological struggle," and "crusade" on the pages of YOSH LENINCHI. But thus far we have not read any material which explains the meaning of these words in detail. Therefore I would ask: "What is 'psychological warfare'? What are the intended goals and tasks of this war?" [Signed] Z. Latipova (Weaver).

A lot is written in the newspapers about the intelligence services of Western countries, in particular the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. If possible, I would like to read material on the pages of your newspaper about the organs of other countries' intelligence services. [Signed] F. Mominov (Engineer).

Our editorial office is receiving a lot of letters with such contents. Therefore we are considering opening a series of new rubrics next year. It would be good for you to express your ideas: which of the rubrics mentioned should be kept in 1986, and which others should we open? [YOSH LENINCHI] Propaganda and Agitation Department.

/9599

CSO: 1830/99

RELIGION

RELIGIOUS VESTIGES FOUND AMONG UZBEK YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by correspondent U. Yusupov entitled "Splinters" in which he discusses several cases involving religious activities and youth. The first case involves numbers of young couples who go to the Tillashaykh Mosque in Sabir Rakhimov Rayon of Tashkent on Saturdays following civil marriage ceremonies. At the mosque the imam invites them into a special room where their marriages are sanctified by religion. Why do young people do this? The answer is that they are behind the times, given to superstition, and morally impoverished. A second case concerns a woman named Muyassar Rasulova who also lives in this rayon. Last year the newspaper's editorial office received a letter of complaint concerning her fraudulent practices which it forwarded to the Tashkent City Internal Affairs Administration for action. Internal Affairs replied that the facts were confirmed and Rasulova's case was forwarded to prosecutorial organs. Unfortunately, however, Rasulova continues to deceive the gullible. Recently, the editorial office received a letter from a group of Komsomol members in the woman's neighborhood stating that she tells fortunes and practices sorcery. The Komsomol members admitted that they had sought her services too, each of them paying her 10-15 rubles. They have no other excuse than that they were taken in by the fabrications of people and their wills were weak. The letter urged that such people as Rasulova be stopped so that they do not continue to poison the minds of the gullible. The final case concerns a teacher named Sobir Quryozov at an 8-year school in Kushkupir Rayon of Khorezm Oblast. Quryozov has long been fascinated with religious customs and has drawn colleagues and students into his practices. Unfortunately the school director, party organization secretary, and trade union committee chairman tolerate Quryozov's activities. The correspondent urges that every leader and communist fight such apathy and complacency and get involved on a daily basis with a atheist education. The groundlessness of religious convictions and the ways they serve the interests of frauds must be exposed.

ACTIVITIES OF UzSSR REPUBLIC ATHEISM HOUSE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 24 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by Sh. Mirhabibov titled "At the Republic Atheism House" in which he notes some of the house's activities in the area of atheist education. In cooperation with the Znaniye Society filials of the

house in Bukhara, Syrdarya, Khorezm, and Andishan oblasts have given over 100 lectures on themes like "Godless Sky" and "Medicine and Religion." A display at the house clearly depicts the harmful aspects of religious superstitions and has been viewed by nearly 17,000 people. Atheist museums have been set up in Fergana, Zangiata, and Andizhan. Atheists are waging a merciless fight against harmful religious customs and rites and are exposing the false practices of tabibs. Through their actions such fraudulent tabibs as F. Ahmedova, Kh. Torayev, and R. Gadoyev, all of Samarkand, have been exposed and criminally prosecuted.

ATHEIST LECTURES GIVEN IN KARAKALPAKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 6 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 100-word item by A. Ergashev, physician at the Republic Sanitation Education House, titled "Lectures on Atheistic Themes," in which he states that a group of lecturers from the Karakalpakistan Sanitation Education House, Znaniye Society, and Atheism House has been traveling among the people and giving lectures on such atheistic themes as "Harmful Consequences of Religious Customs," "The Harm of Tabibs and Duokhons," and "Alcoholism as a Vestige of the Past."

ATHEIST EDUCATION WORK ON KOLKHOZES DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 24 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by N. Olimov titled "Substantive Conversations" in which he discusses the work of the party organization of the Uzbekistan Kolkhoz in Samarkand Rayon in the area of atheist education. The party organization has enlivened the work of the farm soviets which organize talks in neighborhoods, clubs, and field stations. The soviets are especially productive in the introduction of new customs and ridding ceremonies of religious vestiges. Atheist lecturers concentrate on exposing the reactionary essence of religion and on demonstrating the educational value of modern customs.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 25 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by B. Abdurahmonov, secretary of the party committee of Pravda Vostoka Kolkhoz in Lenin Rayon of Andizhan Oblast, titled "Substantive, Influential," in which he describes atheist education work on the farm. Communists, deputies, and Komsomol members regularly explain to the residents the reactionary essence of religion and its complete opposition to the Soviet way of life. Atheist corners with antireligious posters, study graphs, and brochures are formed in every brigade, and atheist education rooms set up in schools. Twice a month atheist lectures are given over the kolkhoz radio. The farm soviet for perfecting the socialist way of life oversees commissions for the introduction and dissemination of new traditions, customs, and ceremonies, and for working with women. A newly formed funeral commission is cleaning up the 11 cemeteries on farm territory and restricting old-style rites. There are still a number of shortcomings in this area, including superficial lectures and the failure to reach the old and housewives in the neighborhoods.

RELIGION

BANGLADESHI TOURISTS TRY TO SPREAD ISLAMIC PROPAGANDA IN UzSSR

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 27 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by F. Rahimov, special YOSH LENINCHI correspondent: "Masked Tourists: The Plans of Those Who Traveled to Our Land on a Special Assignment Come to Naught"]

[Text] ...Usually after all the formalities and checks, when a person sits down in a soft airline seat he breathes easier thinking, "Whew, it's good we're flying!" But for Murtazo Ghulom and his companions--Anvaru Azimkhon, Muhammad Bakharu Shokh, and Khaydul Lutfar--instead of breathing easier it was as if a mountain had been placed on their shoulders. No matter how hard Murtazo Ghulom tried to fall asleep with his eyes tightly shut, unpleasant thoughts would give him no peace; constantly he kept recalling the conversation with the master:

"Don't forget where you're going and why," the master had said. "The main task which the 'Tablik' [Call] Organization has set for itself is to propagandize the Islamic faith throughout the world. As members of our organization, you have been given a sacred and responsible task: above all you must attract youth of Uzbek and other Turkic nationalities to the faith and must make your contribution to the valuable force for raising them in a spirit of religious conservatism. Don't think that you're going as a tourist. You won't stare in awe at the cultural and architectural monuments. It's clear where you are to go--to mosques; and it's clear what you're supposed to do--conduct religious propaganda among people. Here it is especially important to call on religious believers also to bring young people, men, and children to the mosques. No matter what, use all ways to distribute the books we're giving you."

Continuing his instructions, the master had said, "Soviet people by nature care about one another and are kind to one another; they like collectivism. After all, they don't brag for nothing about their strength being in unity. Know how to use these qualities masterfully. When you speak about Muslims of the USSR put on a sad face, and your voice should contain sorrow and pity; when you speak about muslims of other countries, on the other hand, pride should be felt. Tell the women that here girls live like princesses, and that children are cared for not in kindergartens, but if one wants, by nursemaids. In conversations with men tell them that in the 'free world' human beings have

all freedoms: it's up to us whether to work; even if we don't work we can live on money from the government; we marry as many times as we wish.

"Finally, in wishing you a good and successful journey, let me remind you again that if you return having fully carried out the instructions and assignment, you'll be awarded a 'prize' twice the 'honorarium' you received today. May God be with you..."

When the tourists arrived in our country, they set about carrying out one by one what the master had said. The first thing was to refuse the services of Intourist, which had courteously and happily greeted them: they needed no itinerary, interpreter, or automobile. When they were in Tashkent they did what they wanted and went where they desired. They held religious ceremonies in the Tilla Shaykh, Shaykh Zayniddin, and Mirzo Yusuf mosques. During the ceremonies they called on the participants to avoid work useful to society and to devote themselves to prayer; they called on them to bring women and children to the mosque. They went to the homes of some believers when they showed disrespect and shamelessness, and taught their own way of thinking saying "Do this" and "Do that."

In one of the mosques during the Tarabikh ceremony "tourist" Murtazo Ghulom shamelessly said, just as his master had instructed, "The reason for our coming here is not to see and learn from your achievements, but only to explain broadly and reinforce the position of Islam and to teach you Islam."

Of course, such behavior by the Bangladeshi guests aroused dissatisfaction among the Soviet people. Therefore, they complained to the empowered Soviet organs. Then the tourists were told that it is prohibited to conduct religious propaganda in our country and that respect was necessary in mutual relations; they were also told that if they would not change their behavior it was possible their trip would be terminated.

But the gentlemen from Bangladesh did not draw the necessary conclusions from these warnings. On the contrary, they again began to work without shame. They were rude to Murod Khudoyqulov, the person who accompanied the train car on the train to Samarkand. As an example one can cite the complaint written by M. Khudoyqulov: "On 3 June 1985 four Bangladeshi tourists who had entered my train car asked personal questions and were disrespectful to me. Then they insisted that I find them a place to pray. They also demanded that I pray. On top of all that, they gave me two books in Arabic, which I can't read, and started teaching me how Muslims should act."

The same kinds of complaints were written by Tashkent residents M. Usmonov, Q. Mahmudov, Sh. Akbarov, B. Khojayev, and B. Sharopov. They reported that the Bangladeshi tourists' words, behavior, and attempts to spread ideas and views alien to our society had aroused great dissatisfaction, anger, and feelings of disgust. The Soviet persons demanded that these gentlemen be expelled from the territory of our country and that in the future such persons not be allowed at all to step on the soil of our Homeland.

They continued their activity in Samarkand. Only then was the guests' trip terminated and were they expelled from our Homeland.

We could conclude our article here, but some thoughts of ours do not permit us to do this. The Soviet state recognizes citizens' freedom of conscience. As early as 23 January 1918, in accordance with the Declaration of the Soviet Government, religion was entirely separated from the state and the schools were entirely separated from religious influence. On the basis of this decree, every citizen has the right to accept the religion he wants or else to accept no religion and conduct antireligious propaganda. The separation of state and religion means that the state does not interfere in the internal affairs of churches, mosques, and other religious associations. Nor do churches, mosques, or other religious associations have any right to interfere in state affairs. The principles of citizens' freedom of conscience, of the separation of religious institutions from the state, and of the separation of schools from religious institutions are indicated in Article 52 of the Constitution of the USSR.

It is impossible that the Bangladeshi tourists did not know this. Nevertheless, not only did they insult Soviet Muslims, but at the same time they disregarded and rudely violated Soviet laws. By conducting religious propaganda and holding religious ceremonies, the tourists called upon individuals to shun the fulfillment of their civil obligations and avoid community affairs. Moreover, in the cities of Tashkent and Samarkand they ignored rules for movement on the territory of the USSR of foreign citizens and stateless persons.

Here one recalls the evil deeds of our ideological opponents on the international arena and the "psychological war" which they conduct under the mask of the "struggle of ideas." The goal of this war of our ideological enemies is to destroy our society from within, and to undermine Soviet people's fidelity and faith in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and communist ideals.

It is not by chance that the tourists called for the attraction of more young people to religious ceremonies. Their goal consisted of bringing Soviet people up in the spirit of religious conservatism. In turn this shows that the Western special service institutions and propaganda centers will do anything to achieve their vile goals, and that the fate of mankind and life mean nothing to them. The Bangladeshi tourists were just marionettes in their hands ready to fulfill any one of their commands.

Our people have been famous for hospitality since ancient times. Our doors are always open to whomever comes to our land with a clean heart and good intentions.

/9599

CSO: 1830/100

RELIGION

WESTERN 'HYPOCRISY' ON SOVIET ISLAM ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 10 August 1985 carries on page 3 an 1800-word article by Zh. Mammadova, a scientific worker at the Social Sciences Research Center of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "Hypocrisy Under the Name of 'Islam,'" concerning efforts made by Western sovietologists and journalists "to defame the building of socialism and shake the socio-political and ideational unity of our society by means of lies, fabrications, slander and falsification" by focussing on the "Islamic revival" in the Soviet Union. In this connection, recent articles by E. Mortimer, H. Carriere-d'Encausse and the book "The Muslim Threat to the Soviet State" by A. Bennigsen and M. Broxup are criticized. "The goal of the anti-Soviet propagandists is to blacken real socialism and to inflame the religious-nationalistic mentality of a segment of the religious believers." It is added that "they do not touch upon problems emerging from the practice of building socialism. Without waiting for Soviet scholars to illuminate these problems scientifically, they interpret these same problems however they wish; at the same time, they hasten to create an uproar about the 'Islamic revival' in the USSR."

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SOCIAL ISSUES

KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 16, Aug 85 (signed to press 24 Jul-1 Aug 85)
pp 66-70

[Article by V. Filonenko, party committee secretary of Rostov State University imeni M. A. Suslov: "The Higher Educational Institution's Party Organization: We are Increasing Komsomol Members' Involvement"]

[Excerpts] The task of further strengthening party leadership of the Komsomol [Leninist Communist Youth League] was cited among the important tasks facing the party today in the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. In the vuz [higher educational institution], this task is aimed largely at overall and constant backing of those forms and methods of the Komsomol organization's activity which instill responsibility and discipline in the students; increase their public involvement; and provide an opportunity for them to find their place in science and prepare themselves for the role of advocate of all that is new, advanced and efficient, for the role of active fighter for scientific and technical progress.

The Komsomol organization of the Rostov Order of the Red Banner of Labor State University imeni M. A. Suslov counts over 6,000 persons in its ranks and includes virtually the entire student body. The initiative--to struggle for transformation of the university into a higher educational institution of lofty socialist culture--belongs to the Komsomol members. They do much to strengthen academic and labor discipline and reinforce student government, and they became initiators in creating specialized student groups by type of profession being acquired and in many other interesting and useful projects. The fact that our students actively participate in developing the economy, science and culture of their rayon, city and oblast, and make their contribution to Rostov citizens' work in fulfilling the Food Program and accelerating scientific and technical progress, also is largely an achievement of Komsomol members.

In solving the problems of further improving leadership of the Komsomol, the university's party organization is relying upon this creative involvement of young people.

The matter of augmenting party ranks by taking in the university's best Komsomol members is within the party committee's purview. About 80 percent of those who become candidates for CPSU membership are members of our Komsomol organization.

The party nucleus among the most active elected Komsomol members is growing and becoming stronger--9 out of 10 secretaries of the largest departmental Komsomol organizations are CPSU members or candidates for CPSU membership. Young communists are on the staffs of VLKSM [All-Union Komsomol] committees and buros.

Increasing involvement of the higher educational institution's Komsomol in military and patriotic training of the oblast's youth is constantly at the center of the party organization's attention. This matter is discussed at party committee meetings and universitywide Komsomol conferences. Work is being done on collecting funds to build an obelisk to the university's students and instructors killed during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

However, in order to function at the level of the CPSU Central Committee's decree "On further improving party leadership of the Komsomol and expanding its role in the communist education of young people," the university's party organization and communists must do still more. It is a matter, first of all, of further increasing the ideological toughness and improving the work education of future young specialists, of overcoming the social apathy, individualism, indiscipline and consumer mentality cropping up among a part of the students. Unfortunately, it must be said that there still exist serious deficiencies in our party organization's work here. An analysis made by the party committee and departmental party buros has shown, for example, that preoccupation with mass measures often leads to neglect of individual work. The personality of the individual student seems to fade into the background. And the consequences of this cause us alarm. In the academic year just ended, eight students were expelled from VLKSM ranks, primarily for using alcoholic beverages. Harsh administrative actions are taken against such students, right up to expulsion from the higher educational institution. Each case must be examined at VLKSM buro sessions and Komsomol meetings and be published in the large-circulation newspaper ZA SOVETSKUYU NAUKU [For Soviet Science]. Or, another consequence: Upon assigning young specialists to jobs, it suddenly turns out that some people do not wish to go where assigned. We consider such occurrences extraordinary: Thus, we have not succeeded in instilling true citizenship qualities in a young man or woman. And, largely, this is because we are not reaching every student and graduate in our educational work.

Today, under conditions of the ideological struggle's intensification in the international arena, the significance of a practical organization for counterpropaganda is growing. A soviet for counterpropaganda, which coordinates this work at the university, is functioning under the party committee. Students also take an active part in it. A group for training counterpropaganda lecturers has been formed at the school for young lecturers.

A students' social sciences NII [scientific research institute], which should become a good school of political education for students, was opened in February of this year. Activity of the discussion clubs functioning in many of the university's departments has been stepped up. At the meetings of these clubs there is an exchange of opinions on all matters in which young people

are interested, including the problems of international life. It is noted that interest in studying the social sciences and party documents has increased among the students taking part in such discussions. They actively give talks and lectures in student and youth lecture halls, and know how to refute bourgeois propaganda fabrications by convincing examples, facts and conclusions and dispel various rumors and suppositions.

Discussion clubs, unified political days and meetings with the Komsomol's most active members have become important mechanisms for politically informing the students. They help define those questions which should be given greater attention in teaching social sciences and when holding conferences on CPSU history, philosophy, political economy and scientific communism.

Competitions for best lecturer and law and atheistic knowledge months arouse great interest among the students. Hundreds of Komsomol members and students participate in organizing these activities. And it must be said that they participate with enthusiasm and a fine creative imagination.

All of this is an integral part of the higher educational institution's main problem--the training of highly qualified specialists. In solving it, the party organization, the university administration, the professorial and instructional staff and the Komsomol organization attach major significance to combining study and educational work with scientific research work. Today, training scientific centers for physics, chemistry, mathematics and biology are functioning at the university. Physicists are organizing their experimental production. Biologists already have their own botanical garden and experimental farm.

The majority of the university's students take part in the conduct of scientific research today. And the result of this participation is graphically apparent. For example, the students' scientific research institute in physics has carried out over 600,000 rubles worth of work during the last 3 years, 27 completed developments have been introduced on the basis of the institute, and more than 200 term papers and graduation theses on pure scientific and industrial themes have been prepared and defended. Articles produced in the scientific research institute have been displayed at republic and all-union exhibitions. Rostov University took third place in scores of the All-Russian Review of Higher Educational Institutions' Student Design Bureau Activity for 1982-1983.

An important indicator of the increasing relation of student research to the immediate needs of the national economy is the doubling, during the last 5 years, of the number of students taking part in carrying out production contract work on orders from enterprises and organizations. A branch of the economics department's economic cybernetics division has been working successfully for several years at State Bearing Plant Number 10. Operating concomitantly with it is a scientific research laboratory which studies problems in theoretical and practical development of mathematical support for the ASUP [automated enterprise management system]. More than 70 student economists participate in the laboratory's work. During 5 years, over 100 graduation theses recommended for introduction at the plant were prepared and defended on the basis of the work.

Another indicator is the more than 40 patents obtained by students, or in collaboration with them, during the 10th and 11th Five-Year Plans. The economic impact of the work of the entire aggregate of creative young people's collectives [groups] amounted to 2.5 million rubles in 1984.

In what do we see the chief meaning of this work? The party poses the problem of a sharp turn in the national economy onto the intensive development track, and putting it in the most advanced scientific and technical position, at the highest public labor productivity level, in short periods of time. Those who are studying today in higher educational institution lecture halls must be trained for this activity and become its energetic participants. And the experience of participating in scientific research, which future young specialists obtain within higher educational institution walls, will help them to be in the front ranks of the fighters for scientific and technical progress.

Student groups have proven to be a useful form of direct and active participation in solving national economic problems. During 4 years of the five-year plan, Rostov University student construction groups handled over 4 million rubles of capital investments. The quality of the products being produced at the Khoperskiy [not further identified] Balanced Fodder Plant was improved, for example, with the help of a chemistry department student scientific production group. Every year, during the working semester, the student groups "Vnedreniye" ["Introduction"], based at the students' scientific research institute in physics, and "Restavrator" ["Restorer"], by the efforts of which significant work has been done in the "Tanais" [not further identified] Archeological Reserve during almost all 15 years of its existence, are in operation. Students of the soil biology department, joined together in the scientifically specialized "Ekolog" ["Ecologist"] group, study the reinforcing of soils, ravines and gullies. A specialized group of economists prepares recommendations for improving labor organization at canning industry enterprises.

Thus, the students are making their contribution to solving the practical problems of improving labor productivity at city and oblast enterprises, quality of products being produced and the crop level in farming. Granted, this contribution is not yet great, but it is becoming more substantial every year, and it is aimed increasingly at solving pressing national economic problems.

At a conference convened in the CPSU Central Committee on the problems of expediting scientific and technical progress, it was stressed that fuller use of higher educational institutions' science potentials is an important reserve. Here, much depends upon the young people, their energy and inquisitive minds and their interest in everything new and advanced.

In this connection, the university's administration, party committee and professorial and instructional staff still have much to do toward further stimulating the Komsomol organization's work aimed at more extensive involvement of students in research work and in rendering practical assistance to production. On the agenda is completing the formation of training scientific centers for philosophers and economists. In prospect is the creation of students' scien-

tific research institutes in mechanics, biology and physical and organic chemistry, and training scientific centers for philologists and historians based on City of Rostov-na-Donu schools. The working semester is in process. Student groups have been charged with the task of joining the search for reserves at enterprises and construction sites and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes [collective and state farms]. Every student must feel himself or herself a part of the work improvements of the Soviet people, who are preparing to greet the 27th Party Congress in the proper manner.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

UZBEK SUPREME COURT MEMBER COMMENTS ON BRIDE PRICE CUSTOM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 16 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 700-word commentary by G. Mironchukovskiy, member of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court, titled "Deserving Punishment," in which he comments on a letter from a teacher inquiring whether any legal action can be taken against those who practice the custom of bride price. The teacher had read in a Russian-Uzbek dictionary of legal terms that accepting or giving a bride price is not a punishable offense in Uzbekistan because the custom has disappeared in the republic. Mironchukovskiy remarks that the custom continues, but under the guise of giving expensive presents. Prior to a wedding a groom showers money, gifts, and other expensive things on the parents of the bride. This may be viewed as a disguised form of bride price, an act contrary to the interests of the state in accordance with Article 53 of the Uzbek SSR Criminal Code. The procurator can confiscate such illegally received money and gifts. In addition, because such acts function to prevent women from marrying whomever they wish they can be criminally prosecuted according to Article 135 of the code. Legal organs must use all their powers to eradicate such vestiges of the past.

CRADLE BETROTHING CUSTOM IN UZBEKISTAN SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 23 August 1985 carries on page 8 a 1,500-word article by Mamatqul Hazratqulov titled "Girls Betrothed in the Cradle" in which he criticizes the custom of families arranging marriages between their infant children, which is still encountered today in Uzbekistan. Those who do so appeal to the antiquity of the custom. Although numerous customs have been handed down, not all of them must be blindly accepted. In the modern age the betrothing of young children is not only bizarre, but it amounts to placing the infants in chains at a time when they cannot speak or reason about their own fates.

Many such marriages go sour and wind up in the divorce courts, where one family blames the other family and both sides are shamed. Although divorce occurs in normal marriages, people must be allowed to make their own choices about such an important part of life. Children whose parents have made such arrangements must consider the age and society they live in. Although they must respect and obey their parents they are under no obligation to regard every word they say as law. Children need to learn to fight for their own

happiness and should turn to leaders and teachers for their advice. There is hardly anything more ludicrous than seeing a girl in the first grade cover her face and withdraw around the relatives of the little boy to whom she has been betrothed. Unfortunately such customs persist in the republic, as evidenced by letters reaching the editorial office. However, there is no need for their continuation in the Soviet Union, where human rights are defended by law. Such customs as cradle betrothing are completely alien to the times and cannot be allowed to continue. Local leaders, especially of village soviets, must get seriously involved in this problem. Letters to the editor indicate that the people are behind the party's efforts to eradicate vestiges of the past, such as the antediluvian custom of cradle betrothing.

TASKS OF UZBEK LEGAL SPECIALISTS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by Professor O. Eshonov, corresponding member of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, titled "We Must Develop the Economy and Management," in which he outlines some of the tasks facing Uzbek legal specialists. The republic presently has 20 doctors and 190 candidates of science in this field, but the need for legal specialists is increasing. The fields of civil, economic, and labor law are experiencing a shortage of specialists, particularly of doctors of science. One area that legal specialists must focus on is state management. While the population of Uzbekistan has increased fourfold the size of the bureaucracy has increased sevenfold. This apparatus must be reduced to its most efficient form by eliminating procrastinating units, improving the organization of management, and producing the optimal management structure. Legal specialists should also make a deeper study of the work of soviets in order clearly to define their optimal organizational form and new trends in their function. It is necessary to increase the role of lower units of soviets, coordinate their functions, and increase supervision over their work. Also, the relations of soviets with labor collectives and public organizations must be improved. One of the most important tasks of legal specialists is the study of more productive legal forms for the participation of workers in state management. Legal specialists must also clarify the causes and circumstances of violations of criminal, administrative, labor, and economic laws, and make concrete recommendations aimed at rectifying the conditions that make these violations possible. They should avoid the tendency of overlooking cases of drunkenness, parasitism, laziness, and accumulation of wealth without working. Criminal lawyers must help law enforcement organs in the fight against crime by producing scientifically based recommendations on crime prevention, publicizing court procedures concerning criminal trials, and creating popular scientific works on legal problems. Uzbek legal specialists must do a great deal of work to fulfill current tasks in state development and legal aspects of socialist society.

RUSSIAN INSTRUCTION FOR NON-SPECIALIST TEACHERS INCREASED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 28 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word unsigned editorial titled "Beginning of a Biography." The article is concerned with the beginning of the new school year, changes introduced as a result of the educational reform, and problems of its implementation. The editorial notes that at republic pedagogical higher educational institutions in all non-specialty faculties the Russian language practical course was increased last year from 340 hours to 500 hours. "This will raise considerably the knowledge of the Russian language among future teachers." The editorial stresses the difficulty in implementing educational reforms which is caused by the large number of teachers who fail to show up at job assignments. As of August 20, only 68 percent of the new future teachers had reported to their new places of work. The editorial says that it would be a good idea for administrators of higher educational institutions and oblast departments of higher education to think about this. The situation is especially serious in Surkhan-Darya Oblast, where only 417 of the 1,037 new specialists have arrived; the situation is also unsatisfactory in Fergana Oblast where only 1,034 of the 2,154 graduates have arrived for work.

UZBEK EDUCATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON SCHOOL REFORMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek on 30 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word article by Aydin Abbasova, Uzbek SSR minister of education, titled "School Is an Honorable Abode," in which she comments on some reforms in public educational and vocational schools made for the new school year. Reforms include the organization of nearly 1,400 new science laboratories, 725 workshops, 180 medical stations, 130 dental offices, and 175 cafeterias. In the vocational field arrangements have been made for 640 study-production combines to teach over 150 trades, and enterprises will place hundreds of shops at the disposal of students. Two new courses have been introduced in the 9th grade: "Basics of Information and Computer Technology" and "Ethics and Psychology of Family Life." Beginning this year some 125 secondary schools will welcome 6-year olds. The minister emphasizes that school reforms require teachers to impart the fundamentals of science to students, strengthen ties between school life and production, and instill in students a feeling of intolerance for bourgeois ideology and morality.

UZSSR MINISTER OF EDUCATION PROVIDES STATISTICS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 31 August 1985 carries on pp 1-2 a 1,900-word article by UzSSR Minister of Education O. S. Abbasova titled "A New School Year: New Tasks." Abbasova discusses the opening of school and provides the following statistics: This school year 7,646 general education schools will be operating in the republic and they will be attended by over 4 million children. Over 1.107 million children will go to preschool education institutions. Almost all of the republic's 9th and

10th graders will learn a trade in one of the republic's over 640 education-production kombinats. On the subject of Russian language instruction Abbasova says that schools and boarding schools with enriched Russian programs are being set up. This year institutes of the RSFSR and Ukraine admitted 900 young men and women from Uzbekistan to be trained as Russian language teachers.

CRITICISM OF LAVISH WEDDINGS, RELIGIOUS VOWS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 4 September 1985 carries on page 4 a 400-word letter from M. Asronqulova and F. Rahimova. The letter, written in the name of 4th-year students of the Primary Education Methods Faculty of Kokand Pedagogical Institute, is printed under the rubric "Let Our Lives Be Cultured and Our Families Be Amicable." The letter discusses a number of wedding practices which the authors consider inappropriate. They note that dowries have become very large in recent years. Girls are given 20-30 dresses, many sets of bedding and household furnishings, imported furniture, and color televisions. Moreover those who give such gifts have often acquired the money to purchase them illegally. Wedding celebrations have also grown into expensive and noisy banquets. The burdens of expensive gifts and weddings are especially felt in families with a large number of children. "In our opinion it would be sufficient for parents to give daughters who are getting married one set of clothing and a small quantity of the most essential goods for a new household.

"We are also alarmed by religious wedding vows. We young people are educated and cultured individuals; we study Marxist-Leninist theory and our party's policy; we are opposed to religion and religious customs, in particular religious wedding vows. But religious wedding vows are still being recited in accordance with the will of parents and relatives.

PERFORMERS AT WEDDINGS RECORD PERFORMANCES, SELL CASSETTES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 24 September 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Shavkat Turob, member of the USSR Writers Union, titled "A Step." The article is written to criticize the practice of performers at wedding celebrations recording entertainment and selling it on cassettes. Turob cites the example of Mirzabek Kholmatov, a talented young actor from the Uzbek State Yosh Gvardiya Theatre. Cassettes with his anecdotes and wisecracks performed at a wedding in Yangliyol were sold for 10 rubles each at Tashkent's Oktyabr Bazaar and in front of a cafe near the city's center. These performances were parodies of well-known Uzbek artists in which Kholmatov imitated their voices. Turob remarks that "in order to show our reality in distorted fashion and recite anecdotes a person must be short-sighted and sly." Turob expresses admiration of Kholmatov's talent, but says that he hopes that the article will serve as a "slap" to put him on the correct path. A note from the editors expresses hope that others who engage in the same kind of activities will also change their behavior.

"One especially regrets that some future actors...some students of the Tashkent Institute of Theatre and Drawing are taking this mistaken step. It would be a good idea for the higher education institution's Komsomol committee to think about this." The editors also say that although a lot has been written about eliminating alcohol from wedding celebrations, "for some reason no one is striking at the tasteless songs and anecdotes which are being recited." They ask why veterans and other well-known respected people who hear these things are remaining silent.

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CSO: 1830/101

SOCIAL ISSUES

UZBEK PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE OPENS COMPUTER DIVISION

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 10 Aug 1985 p 1

[Article by UzTAG correspondent: "Encounter With a Computer"]

[Text] A new division has opened at Fergana Pedagogical Institute imeni Ulughbek. According to the curriculum of this division there is intensive study of information science and computer technology.

The first group of pupils will have 50 persons in it. Teachers of the higher school who have undergone special preparation in Tashkent and workers of the city computer center will help the students master the working principles of computers, the necessary language to introduce computers, and the methodology of teaching the new subject.

"Cadres for computer general education were prepared in connection with the school reform," said the prorector of the Institute for Academic Affairs, candidate of sciences M. Abdullayev. "Already this year the fundamentals of programming calculating technology will be an obligatory subject for 9th-grade pupils. We face the task of providing all schools in years of the near future with teacher specialists who have good preparation in the fields of information sciences and calculating technology."

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CSO: 1830/101

SOCIAL ISSUES

TURKMEN SOCIETY DISCUSSES ALCOHOLISM

GF161909 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Ashkhabad--A constituent conference of the Turkmen Republican Voluntary Society for Struggle for Soberness was held here today.

Academician Overzgeldiyev, chairman of the Organizational Committee and vice president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report on the tasks of the Turkmen Republican Voluntary Society for Struggle for Soberness in light of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism.

The reports and speeches noted that the course of the party for establishing a sober mode of life in our country has been warmly adopted and supported everywhere by the republic's workers. The serious and decisive popular struggle being waged against drunkenness and alcoholism is achieving good results. The morals of the republic's collectives were considerably enhanced, discipline and organization are being consolidated, and labor productivity is increasing. The establishment of a sober mode of life everywhere is considered the most important task envisaged by our party. To carry out this task successfully, it is necessary to further expand a mass anti-alcoholism movement in the republic and to spread it into the enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, organizations, institutions and educational institutes and the conviction of all those struggling to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. Active participation in this noble struggle is the duty of every honest worker and every conscientious citizen. Harmonic action by all the state, economic, and social organizations; labor collectives; health, education, and sports organs; administrative organs; scientific institutes; and educational schools has a great importance in this struggle.

Comrade Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the conference and Comrade Khar'kov, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, took part. The participants in the conference passed resolutions.

Elections for the Republican Council of the Turkmen Voluntary Society for Struggle for Soberness were held. Overzgeldiyev was elected as chairman of the Republican Council, [Meredov] was elected as first deputy chairman, Altiyeva was elected as deputy chairman, and [Petrosila] was elected responsible secretary. The Auditing Commission of the Turkmen Voluntary Society for Struggle for Soberness was also elected.

SOCIAL ISSUES

COMPLAINT OF VACANT, UNUSED HOUSES, OFFICE SPACE IN KASSR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 5 September 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by V. Muftakhov titled "Whose House Is This?" The article documents the existence of vacant, unused and thus wasted housing and other facilities in Alma-Ata, something that the local authorities deny and refuse to even consider possible in view of a general shortage of space. Muftakhov suggests, however, that the cases uncovered by him may by no means be isolated and calls for more control over the way in which executive committees and other organizations use (or waste, as the case might be) space.

LITTLE CHANGE IN KASSR RURAL LIQUOR SALES DESPITE BANS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 19 September 1985 carries on page 4 a 900-word "column" by N. Muftakhov titled "Heading for Qarabulag?" The party, Muftakhov begins, has made strenuous efforts to limit sales of liquor and, he continues, as a result in Aktyubinsk Oblast, where liquor was once sold or served in 522 stores and 28 public eating establishments, it is now sold or served in only 87 or 22 respectively. These figures, Muftakhov suggests, indicate that something is in fact being achieved in the fight against alcoholism, and they are in and of themselves impressive.

However, he goes on, reality may be altogether different since there is much unofficial, even illegal sale of liquor going on that belies the claimed drop in liquor sales. He suggests that a large part of the problem may be penalties that are too light and authorities that are too lenient in imposing them.

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CSO: 1830/90

SOCIAL ISSUES

AZSSR: TRADE UNION MEETINGS TO STRESS SOCIALIST COMPETITION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on the upcoming election-accounting meetings in trade union organizations. It is pointed out that "great attention must be paid to the organizational role of the trade union organs in the development of socialist competition and the dissemination of advanced experience. One must concede that there are still serious shortcomings in the organizations of competition and in drawing conclusions from it. Often no thought is given to quality data, the purpose of the competition or to the principles of social justice in dividing the material rewards. To succeed it is necessary that every man see clearly the fruits of his labor and be able to differentiate between good work and bad work."

AZSSR: URBAN MIGRATION OF TEACHERS CREATES RURAL SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial on the problem of teacher turnover, especially in rural areas. "Soviets of peoples deputies, education organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations must take the necessary steps to stabilize pedagogical cadres and reduce their turnover. It is a pity that many young teachers do not work long in the rayons to which they have been assigned and, when they find the possibility, return to the cities or the places from whence they came. This is the basic reason why there is a waiting list in cities like Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgait, Gazakh, and Nakchyvan, and a great need for specialized teachers in a number of rayons."

AZSSR: BETTER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PROPOSED FOR RESIDENTIAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 23 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 1500-word article by Famil Mehdi, poet and deputy of the Oktyabr Rayon Soviet and chairman of its permanent Culture Commission, proposing that better, more complete club and recreational facilities be established in residential areas. "In some residential areas they are not giving enough importance to this work. They are only assigning one or two people to it. In our opinion, at a time when ministries, institutions and administrations are being reorganized, the residential zones must be converted into basic centers for political education work in the true meaning of the word. Along with this, the character and image of clubs must be defined. One should be called 'sports club,' one 'children's club,' and another simply 'club.' However, work is being and must be conducted not only with children, but also with adults. Such clubs should not be limited to sports. More use must be made in them of individual talks, lectures, meetings, debates, films and exhibits."

AZSSR: BETTER PLANNING IN USE OF HOUSING FUND URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 27 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial urging better planning in the use of the housing funds, which are used for basic repairs and maintenance of residential areas. "It is a pity that a large portion of the housing funds of institutions and organizations have not been prepared for transfer to the balance sheets of the local soviets. Instances of a careless relationship to the housing fund have not yet been completely eliminated. The technical condition of houses is not being inspected on time, no planning is done for basic repairs in the future and quotas for the basic renovation of residential buildings are not being met." To a great extent, the criticism pertains to housing funds in the cities of Tuvuz, Khachmaz, Shaki and Fuzuli. Also criticized in this regard are the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the Azerbaijan Railroad Administration.

AZSSR: LOCAL SOVIETS ACCUSED OF NEGLECTING BASIC SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 29 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial accusing some local soviets of peoples deputies of failing to implement their own decrees on providing basic services to the population. "There are many complaints about water and gas equipment, transportation and basic life services to the population because no concrete steps are taken and control over implementation is weak. In a number of rayons the roads between villages are in terrible shape, amenities in residential areas are neglected and no thought is given to the organization of the work and rest of workers. In mountain rayons the construction of socio-cultural and living service buildings is lagging behind contemporary demands despite the broad possibilities possessed by local soviets for resolving these problems.

POOR AMBULANCE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN LENINAKAN

[Editorial Report] Yerevan OSVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 15 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 1000-word article by SOVETAKAN AYASTAN special correspondent Khachik Mkhitaryan titled "No Right To Be Late." Citing specific examples, the author relates difficulties in obtaining parts for ambulances in Leninakan, even though lives depend on rapid response by these vehicles. Plans called for new Leninakan emergency receiving facility to be completed in 1984. The completion deadline was extended to 1985, however. Although the certificate of completion was signed 8 months ago, the children's facility was not yet in operation. There is little hope that construction will be completed even by next year. The emergency receiving area is temporarily housed in a separate building with the Traumatology Department. Doctors are waiting to move into the new building, to equip the facility with the latest in medical communications gear, and to provide improved medical service. There has been improvement in the time required to reach a person from the time an emergency call is received. Routinely, however, there are instances where it takes as long as 30 to 40 minutes to reach a patient. Doctors are unhappy with new medical-school graduates who have difficulty in diagnosis and in prescribing treatment. Everything possible is being done to help them rapidly master emergency-room procedures. Facility staffing has improved. In 1982 only 5 doctors worked there, while today the number is 27. Generally 12 to 13 doctors are assigned to the Leninakan Ambulance and Emergency Treatment Station, but when September arrives no more than 4 at most show up, and those who do show up work off their 3-year obligation and then leave.

SOCIAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

SOBRIETY SOCIETY--Our correspondent in Baku reports that the Republican Voluntary Sobriety Society was created in Azerbaijan. Its activities will be dedicated to the eradication of such social evils as drunkenness and its consequences. Dzavadzade, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, academician of the Republican Academy has been elected as chairman of the society. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 22 Oct 85 LD]

ORDER OF LENIN AWARD--For his services to the communist party and the Soviet State, and in connection with his 50th birthday, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Comrade Grigoriy Andreyevich Posibeyev, first secretary of the Mari CPSU Obkom, the Order of Lenin. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Oct 85 LD]

PRESIDIUM BIRTHDAY AWARD--For services to the communist party and Soviet State and on the occasion of his 70th birthday, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded Valeriy Konstantinovich Marisov, first secretary of Udmurt CPSI Obkom the Order of the October Revolution. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Oct 85 LD]

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CSO: 1800/63

CULTURE

RUSSIAN-AZERI, AZERI-RUSSIAN TRANSLATION CENTER HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 23 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 1400-word article by Hajy Mukhtarov, director of the M.F. Akhundov Russian Language and Literature Pedagogical Institute, highlighting the work of the Institute's Translation Department since its founding last year. The department trains students in the theory and practice of Azeri-Russian and Russian-Azeri translation. The first course, beginning in the ninth semester, discusses the theory and practice of translation. This course is accompanied by intensive laboratory work in five translation areas: pedagogical, press, literature and fine arts, social and political science, and linguistic translations. It is pointed out that "it is a pity that there is neither a program nor a textbook for the translation of Azeri to Russian and Russian to Azeri at present. In the new academic year, we will start to write a textbook." The program also stresses the comparative study of the two languages. The major obstacle confronting the program is that "the lack of major Azeri-Russian dictionaries constitutes a barrier to translation work and mastering the second language." It has also been decided to form a Student Translation Bureau composed of advanced students who will undertake small-scale translations. Pointing out that these measures are only a beginning, it is added that the Translation Department will acquaint itself with work done in other translation faculties in the USSR.

TAT LANGUAGE BEING ASSIMILATED BY AZERI IN IRAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 16 August 1985 carries on page 7 a 1600-word article by Zarifa Budagova highlighting foreign centers specializing in the study of the Azeri language and stressing its growing international influence. With regard to its status in Iranian Azerbaijan, it is noted that "at present in southern Azerbaijan the study on the ongoing language process and the ethnolinguistic problems occurring there have a special importance. As Iranian scholars themselves have written, no matter how many concessions are made to Persian in the South, our language is not being eliminated; on the contrary, non-Azerbaijanis are being assimilated. For example, the democratic writer Al-Ahmad, who is Tat by nationality, points out that while there were 28 Tat-speaking villages in the Zehra District of Zenjan Province up until now, at present one only hears Tat spoken in 8. He writes: 'The Turkish (Azeri) of Zenjan and Maragha is sweeping up all Iranian dialects in its path like a whirlwind.'"

AZSSR: INTERNATIONALIST POET SINGS OF 'SORROW OF SOUTH'

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 30 August 1985 carries on page 6 a 1700-word review by Gasym Gasymzade of a collection of poetry by Eldar Bakhysh. It is noted that "the poet's verses and poetry about international events are laden with demands he puts forth in the name of the planet as an Asian and as an Azerbaijani citizen, and accusations directed at those violating world peace." In one of the examples cited, the poet wrote: "We thought that the sorrow of the South would destroy us one day; we shall stop the sorrowful Araz in its course... Dry it out... We will pass over it to the other shore and back to this shore. If we are in the mood, we will migrate to that side and go the summer pasture on Mount Savalan" [Mount Savalan is in Iranian Azerbaijan].

COMPLAINTS ABOUT TECHNICAL QUALITY OF BOOKS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 August 1985 carries on page 3 an 800-word report by the Letters to the Editor Department of KOMMUNIST on recent complaints about the technical quality of book printing, and the response to these by B.A. Nikolayev, deputy chairman of the AzSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade. Nikolayev pointed out that in many cases "it has been impossible to take concrete steps against errors because the title of the poorly printed work, the author and the press were not disclosed in the letters." In its comments on Nikolayev's statement, KOMMUNIST noted that the shortcomings included defective bindings, blank pages, typesetting which had run together and errors in identifying photographs in the books; they also mentioned titles and authors.

AZERBAIJAN ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHING PLANS SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 30 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word article by N. Barski based on a conversation with J.B. Guliyev, chief editor of the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia, on encyclopedia publication plans for the future. It is noted that the 8th volume of the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia will appear in the 4th quarter of this year, and the 9th and 10th shortly thereafter. In addition, the first volume of a three-volume children's encyclopedia is in production. During the 12th 5-Year Plan a number of other encyclopedic works are planned in both Azeri and Russian; these include a two-volume petroleum encyclopedia and a two-volume agriculture encyclopedia. In addition, encyclopedic dictionaries for the Azeri language, peoples and countries of the world and viticulture will appear, as will specialized dictionaries for political, medical, toponymical, technical, cybernatic, legal and geographical terminology.

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CSO: 1830/95

CULTURE

UZBEK WRITERS UNION CHIEF DETAILS LITERARY PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 2 August 1985 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,800-word article by Ulmas Umarbekov, first secretary of the board of the Uzbek Union of Writers, titled "On the Eve of Great Events," in which he discusses problems in republic literary life. It is impossible to say that republic writers are working at the level of current demand. The republic party organization has exposed negative phenomena in social life like eyewash, crime, nepotism, self-interest, and bribery, but writers have insufficiently sounded the alarm against these ills. Works that superficially deal with current life, but are shallow and mediocre are being printed. The Writers Union's literary criticism council must enliven its work. Uzbek critics have been treating well-known authors and books and ignoring many original or translated works. In 1983-1984 Uzbek publishing houses released 700 titles, of which only 150 were reviewed in the press. Many of these works should have been discussed while still in manuscript. In literary criticism there is a great deal of flattery, prejudice, and favoritism. Although Uzbek children's literature is rich there are still too few modern fables and books of a high ideological and artistic level that arouse feelings of good, love of labor, collectivism, patriotism, and internationalism. Writers have become slack about handing in their works on time, the blame for which must be placed on the board and secretariat of the Writers Union. Currently these organs are carrying out a number of organizational measures to correct this problem. Radical changes have also been made in the work plan of the literary house and propaganda buro. Greater emphasis is going to be placed on literary meetings between workers and writers, artists, and actors. Writers have been called on to go out on expeditions to gather material on current themes in agriculture and industry. The Writers Union also intends to strengthen mutual ties with writers of fraternal peoples by holding meetings with them beyond the various official days of literature and art. Agreements have already been reached with writers unions of Central Asian and Kazakhstan republics. Umarbekov concludes with the statement that close cooperation with great Russian literature, as well as with the literature of all fraternal peoples, is and will remain the chief criterion of creative accomplishments.

YOUNG UZBEK WRITERS, PUBLISHING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 9 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 300-word item titled "We Must Not Tolerate

Ideological and Artistic Shallowness," which reports that a meeting with young writers was held at the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade. Thoughts were exchanged concerning numerous pressing problems in the publication of works by young writers; raising the ideological, artistic, populist, and party-minded level of their works; showing intolerance for shallow and immature works; increasing the responsibility and accountability of publishing workers for the production of books; publishing works that are needed by the people in large editions; sharply increasing the number of children's books published; radically improving the work of artistic councils; and training skilled publishing cadres. Plans for establishing close ties between the state committee and creative unions were outlined. Participants in the meeting included state committee chairman S. Kurbanov, Uzbek Writers Union First Secretary Ulmas Umarbekov, Gafur Gulom Publishing House director Erkin Vohidov, Yosh Gvardiya Publishing House chief editor Normurod Narzullayev, SHARQ YULDUZI chief editor Otkir Hoshimov, YOSHLIK chief editor Omon Matjon, and various young writers.

UZBEK STATE LIBRARY DIRECTOR SURVEYS LIBRARY SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 9 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by A. Dadaboyev, director of the Uzbek SSR State Library imeni Navoi and head of the Republic Council of Libraries, titled "Such a Treasury," in which he discusses library services. There are presently nearly 7,500 public libraries in the republic, most of them subordinate to the Ministry of Culture. The ministry's 5,979 city and rayon libraries are unified into 196 centralized library systems. State public libraries have 67 million printed items and are used by 5 million people annually. The circulation per book is equivalent to 1.9 in the republic, compared to 1.6 in the union. Libraries are especially successful in educating youth in a spirit of loyalty to the best traditions of the Soviet people, and broadly distribute Marxist-Leninist classics, party documents, and books about Soviet accomplishments. They hold lectures on current themes, conferences on great books, and literary evenings. Special attention is given to increasing the level of library services in rural areas. However, much work remains to be done in raising the level of services in certain areas, especially in Syrdarya, Dzhizak, and Navoi Oblasts. One-fifth of all libraries in these oblasts need major repairs and three-fourths of them are housed in buildings smaller than 50 square meters. Most of the libraries lack study rooms and are not heated in winter. Nearly 230 libraries in Syrdarya are poorly managed, and only 15 percent of library staffs are specially trained. At a recent meeting republic activists soundly criticized shortcomings in these and other oblasts.

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CSO: 1830/102

REGIONAL ISSUES

AZSSR: MINISTRIES CRITICIZED FOR POOR QUALITY CONTROL

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 22 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial pointing out quality control problems in a number of industrial sectors. "For example, the state of work at a number of institutions of the republic Ministry of Light Industry is disturbing. Because the product quality throughout the ministry's system is low, much of it remains in warehouses. Due to weak demands placed on certain institutions in the Ministry of the Food Industry, the production of spoiled products is being permitted. Party organizations are standing for this and not taking effective measures."

ARSSR: IMPROVING SUMMER GRAZING OF LIVESTOCK DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 12 May 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word Armenpress report titled "At the Commission on Issues Pertaining to the Agroindustrial Complex." The matter of well-organized livestock grazing was discussed at a meeting of the commission. It was noted that due to successful organization of livestock feeding during the winter period, many kolkhozes and sovkhoses showed increased in livestock output and milk production in 1984-1985. Meat and milk production have dropped below the previous year's level in many rayons, due to poor organization of in-shelter stock care. Overall, farms produced 5,157 fewer calves and 3,459 fewer piglets. Of considerable importance is the manner in which summer grazing of livestock will be handled in order to ensure meeting targets for the final year of the 5-year plan in livestock production and procurement. The commission outlined a number of measures to help meet these targets.

ARSSR: IMPORTANCE OF LIVESTOCK FEED QUALITY NOTED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 16 May 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word editorial article titled "Superior Feed for the Communal Herd." The article notes the importance of sufficient quantities of varied, fully adequate livestock feeds in the future intensive development of animal husbandry. In recent years, as the quality of feed has improved in this republic, there has been a corresponding increase in production and sale of milk, meat, and other livestock products. Substantial improvements have also been noted in qualitative indices. Although these improvements have occurred in a number of rayons and farm operations, the situation is less than satisfactory elsewhere.

GLUE PRODUCTION IN ARMENIA AIDS OTHER INDUSTRIES

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 16 May 1985 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by I. Stepanyan titled "Glues With the Kirovakan Trademark." Kirovakan's Polimersosindz Scientific Research Association, in addition to experimental products, offers its customers 60 different kinds of glues, adhesives, and sealing products. Kirovakan glues and adhesives are widely used and are shipped to more than 60 enterprises throughout the country. The author states that the 15 different adhesives developed specifically for the Togliatti Automotive Plant have enabled that enterprise to discontinue importing such adhesives from abroad, and this in turn made it possible to achieve a savings of 5 million rubles in foreign exchange in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Of 27 glues and adhesives developed for the chemical industry, 15 have been put into regular production. The two types of glue used by the shoe industry fully meet the 500-ton annual consumption requirements of Yerevan's Masis Production Association. While economic effectiveness of adoption of glues totaled 5 million rubles in the 10th 5-Year Plan, the figure has already surpassed 11 million rubles in the first 4 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Two of the glues produced, comprising 33.5 percent of the overall output volume, bear a State Seal of Quality. Certification is currently in progress to award the State Seal of Quality to an additional two to three adhesive products. The author states that the high demand for these adhesives attests to their acknowledged quality. Demand is rising year by year, presently amounting to 3,000 tons. Production capabilities prevent them from guaranteeing meeting even half of this demand, however. In the last 6 years association specialists have been granted more than 200 certificates of invention. The author adds that there are many problems remaining to be solved, however.

ARSSR: IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY IN FEED PRODUCTION NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 17 May 1985 carries on page 3 a 1000-word article by V. Petrosyan titled "Grass Meal--Both Smaller Quantity and Poor Quality: Problems in Feed Production Development." During the 11th 5-Year Plan production of coarse and succulent feeds on kolkhozes and sovkhoses has increased by 30 percent over the preceding 5-year plan, reaching a figure of 2.5 million tons. A great deal of work has been accomplished toward strengthening the feed base, the foundation of growth in animal husbandry. Qualitative indices, however, are lagging behind quantitative growth. Feed losses are considerable, and nutrient value has declined. Many years of study have shown that one of the main reasons for poor-quality feed is gross failure to follow proper procedures of feed-crop harvesting, preparation, processing, utilization, and storage.

The author notes the value of grass meal and how easy it is to produce and store. Production and procurement targets for vitamin-rich grass meal are regularly underfulfilled, however. The author notes that storage of grass meal is totally unsatisfactory. He discusses comprehensive means of increasing production and improving quality of grass meal in this republic.

GREENHOUSE VEGETABLE GROWING IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 19 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 1000-word article by A. Poladyan titled "Benefits and Problems of Glass-Walled Fields: Important Element in the Campaign To Implement the Food Program." Armenia is small but sun-drenched. This latter fact provides the potential to establish greenhouse production on poor land. Greenhouses are a new industrial phenomenon in this republic. Greenhouse acreage presently totals 70 hectares. Each square meter produces 9 kg of tomatoes and 22 kg of cucumbers. Yearly output exceeds 6,000 tons. Vegetable production is growing year by year, with all modern techniques being implemented in some greenhouse operations. While greenhouses in certain areas produce more than the average figure, others are far below average due to poor organization of labor, deficiencies in management, as well as poor labor discipline in some operations. There is considerable potential for boosting greenhouse vegetable production. It is anticipated that annual output will reach 55,000-60,000 tons, which will totally meet the needs of Armenia's population as well as those of many Soviet cities outside Armenia. It is also anticipated that the variety of produce will increase, to include tomatoes, cucumbers, green beans, citrus fruits, flowers, etc. Citrus seedlings have already been planted at the Hrazdan greenhouses.

The author addresses current problems in greenhouse operations. There is a need to improve the quality of greenhouse construction, and there should be improvement in selecting adequately disease-resistant varieties. More effective methods should be used to fight plant diseases, with more emphasis on effective biological instead of chemical methods. There is a problem with heating gas suppliers, with 20-24 million cubic meters of gas delivered, when there is an annual requirement of 60 million. This is one of the main reasons why vegetable production is inadequate during the winter months. There is a need to renovate and rebuild older greenhouses which are inefficient producers.

PRODUCTION OF NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN ARMENIA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 23 May 1985 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by M. Hakobyan entitled "To Your Health." The Yerevan Nonalcoholic Beverages Plant will be bottling new products thanks to its new automated production line. The new equipment will make it possible to supply fruit juices not only to the people of Yerevan but the population of the entire republic. Cooling beverages for diabetics will go into production by year's end. In the third quarter the plant will begin full-scale bottling of Pepsi-Cola. In addition to increased quantity of nonalcoholic beverages, the consumer is demanding attractive-looking products. The new equipment will extend beverage shelf life. In the past sediment would begin settling out after 2-3 days on the shelf; this has now been extended to 7-30 days, while Pepsi-Cola has a shelf life of 6 months. This enterprise has stopped making coffee and rose liqueurs and is working hard to boost production and improve quality of nonalcoholic beverages.

ARSSR: PROBLEMS IN STOCK RAISING, HIGH-QUALITY MILK PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 24 May 1985 carries on page 2 a 1000-word article by R. Sorsoryan titled "Quality, and

Again Quality...." A per-animal weight increase for government-procured livestock has boosted government resources by 21,000 tons live weight. Sixty-seven percent of the total weight of procured finished beef cattle was in a high weight class. This has generated for the farms 98 million rubles of additional income, including 31 million rubles in supplementary payments. In 1984 the average weight of beef cattle sold to the government by 124 farms ran 350-400 kg per head, and was as much as 480 kg on 25 farms, a substantial improvement over the republic average of 318 kg. Although the republic's achievements are gratifying, many farms fail to pay adequate attention to fattening young stock, as a result of which for many years now the state has been receiving low-weight and undernourished animals. On some farms the situation is poor this year as well.

There has been a certain improvement in milk quality in this republic. Many deficiencies are still noted, however. In many rayons the matter of butterfat content is virtually ignored. A total of 518 farms in this republic (69 percent) have sold the government milk which is below the base butterfat figure.

Poor quality of product is due to the fact that intensive methods are slow in being adopted by livestock units, and the proper animal husbandry and veterinary procedures as well as milking process are not observed. Not enough is being done to prevent disease. Low-quality feed and poor care are additional factors. Generally speaking, dairy units are constantly short of laboratory equipment, chemicals, and other equipment; poor-quality work is noted in recording milk production, weighing milk, determining its quality, and shipment.

The procurement target for grade A milk was not met in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. In the first 3 months of this year it was underfulfilled in 44 rayons, and in 15 rayons it even failed to reach last year's level. The author notes the importance of refrigeration to prevent the souring and bacterial contamination of milk.

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CSO: 1830/96

REGIONAL ISSUES

GEORGIANS HOST ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON SEA USE, REGULATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 2 October, 1985 carries on page 3 a 100-word GruzINFORM article on an all-Union conference which opened in the Black Sea resort town of Kobuleti on 1 October. Conference members intend to explore the problems of sea pollution, methods to prevent it or clean it up, and ways to regulate water-use in the economy. The example of the Black Sea will be used as a starting point for broader discussions of these problems in the overall environment. Participants include scientists and specialists from the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the Academy of Medical Sciences for the country, the USSR and the Georgian Ministries of Health, and the Georgian administration of resort areas. The conference will last for 5 days.

GEORGIA HOSTS CONFERENCE ON LAND USE IN MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 3 October, 1985 carries on page 3 a 75-word GruzINFORM article on an international scientific course which is opening in Georgia. The course will cover the problems of complex land utilization in mountainous ecosystems; it is a part of the wider program of the UN on the environment, and is dedicated to the aid of developing countries. Specialists from Latin America and Cuba will participate in this project authored by Soviet and Bulgarian scientists. The program will continue through the month of October and will cover a host of issues--agricultural, socioeconomic, ecological and administrative.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

CHIMKENT OBLAST FIELDS MOST IRRIGATED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 10 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by B. Bapayev, candidate in economic sciences, senior worker of the Chimkent Oblast experimental Station, and Zh. Nurtayev, candidate in economic sciences, published under the rubric "Leading Experience--A General Benefit," titled "The Weight of Irrigated Hectares." The article looks at irrigation experience, results and plans for the future in Chimkent Oblast.

Chimkent Oblast, Bapayev and Nurtayev note, is the most irrigated of all republic oblasts with currently some 450,200 hectares of irrigated land producing some 80 percent of all oblast agricultural products. They show, moreover, that the oblast not only possesses large quantities of irrigated lands served by well-kept-up systems, but that its enterprises have proved themselves extremely capable of utilizing them efficiently, with many areas exhibiting impressive yields. Bapayev and Nurtayev, in fact, stress the fact that productive use is the most important thing about irrigated land, and that every ruble invested in them must show a return.

KASSR TRADE OUTLETS SHOULD ACCOMMODATE CUSTOMERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 15 September 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "Trade in the Fields." The editorial stresses the importance of the availability of excellent trade and other services for agricultural workers during this, the period of most hectic activities in the fields. The editorial calls upon managers to see to it that trade units go to the customers and not vice versa and makes clear that failure to innovate in the area of rural trade and other rural services, now, at harvest time, is tantamount to dereliction of duty.

PANEL DISCUSSES AKTYUBINSK HEATING BREAKDOWNS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 15 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,300-word roundtable discussion recorded by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter T. Ysqaqov, published under the rubric "SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN Roundtable Discussion" titled "Make an Effort To Avoid Being Put Into Difficulty by Winter." The roundtable, which included more than 14 individuals representing party, soviet and other organizations, discussed last winter's severe heating problems in Aktyubinsk City and what is being done to prevent a repetition of such difficulty this winter.

According to roundtable participant G. Kholodzinskiy, chairman of the Aktyubinsk Soviet of People's Deputies Executive Committee, Aktyubinsk city suffered major heating interruptions on 10 occasions last winter, not to mention more than 1,000 breakdowns in individual housing units. There were also, other panel participants make clear, many other related problems as well, including highly inefficient heating systems that drastically overused electrical energy, gas and other fuels, interruptions of water supplies to steam heating units, waste of heat, and transportation breakdowns.

Panel participants describe in detail what is being done to counter specific problems. It is clear, however, that maintenance of the heating system of a city with a population of more than a quarter of a million people is a very complex task, especially, as is clear from the discussion, when parts of it have been neglected for years. Another problem is uneven compliance with the orders of the city executive committee regarding repair and maintenance of heating plants and systems by various city factories and enterprises.

AFGHAN WRITERS DELEGATION VISITS ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 6 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word interview (recorded by Shawle Kapshzhanova) with three members of a visiting Afghan literary delegation published under the rubric "Afghan Writers in Alma-Ata," titled "The Revolutionary Spirit--Cradle of a New Era." Interviewed were poet Iskhaq Del'gir, secretary of the Afghanistan Writers Union, Bar'yalay Badzhuri, writer and instructor at Kabul University, and Shafika Yarkin, poet and worker in the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences. The three were questioned about the state of Afghan literature at present and its tasks and problems, the state of Pushtu literature in particular, Soviet-Afghan literary connections and the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences.

To the first question, delegation leader Del'gir answered that the fate of the revolution is currently the key concern of Afghan writers, a concern also echoed by Badzhuri. Optimism about the outcome of the current struggle with the "forces of imperialism" is expressed.

ZHANGA-DARYA RICE CONCENTRATION ROBBING REGIONAL WATER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 6 September 1985 carries on pages 4 and 13 a 3,200-word article by Sarik Baykhanov titled "Secrets of the Zhanga-Darya." The article looks at the water problems of the Zhanga-Darya and the many reasons for them.

Baykhanov begins his article with a description of a complex, long-used and long-developed irrigation region, one crisscrossed with old and new canals and channels and with its own peculiar irrigation and hydrogeological properties, and then moves on to a consideration of current problems. At first glance, Baykhanov would seem to show, the difficulty would seem to be a matter of overall water shortage with a growing irrigation build up coming at a time when the amount of available regional water is falling, for many reasons, and when existing irrigation systems are proving increasingly inefficient. A closer look, however, clearly suggests that a regional overconcentration in irrigated rice cultivation may be the real culprit.

According to Baykhanov, rice cultivation absorbs and/or wastes the lion's share of regional water and other scarce resources, depriving other types of local enterprises, such as sheep herding. Rice cultivation, for example, wastes water urgently needed by other regional enterprises, and caused poisoning and/or mineralization.

Baykhanov suggests a regional water plan as the solution and notes the considerable unexploited production resources in the smaller, non-rice-growing enterprises that are starved for water, poisoned and deprived of even the most rudimentary resources while local rice cultivation goes on expanding and absorbing still more water and scarce resources.

WORK TO ESTABLISH CULTURE-SPORTS COMPLEXES LAGGING IN KASSR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 20 September 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "Culture-Sports Complexes." The editorial stresses the importance of culture-sports complexes--of which there are 400, soon to be 500, in the KaSSR--in terms of party efforts to provide more meaningful and better organized recreational opportunities. The editorial criticizes, however, lagging efforts in the KaSSR to establish such complexes in every city and rayon within a 2-year period. It also castigates facilities that are culture-sports complexes in name only and facilities where "improper" things occur.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON DIVERSION OF SIBERIAN WATER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 9 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word interview with Erkin Tursunov, chief of the Central Asian Main Administration for Construction of Irrigation and Sovkhozes [Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy] of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, titled "Will the Siberian Rivers Come? Yes!", in which he responds to questions concerning the preparation for, Uzbek involvement in, economic impact, and ecological effects of the diversion of a portion of the water from Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Construction of the Siberian-Central Asian canal requires the creation of new methods and construction organizations, a task that a number of ministries and agencies are engaged in. The canal will begin at Khanti-Mansi City where the Ob and Irtys Rivers meet. Its width will be 200-250 meters and its length 2,600 kilometers. According to O.A. Leontov, deputy chief engineer of Soyuzgiprovodkhoz Institute, the canal will be a larger waterway than the Don River. Such a large-scale project has never been attempted. For the canal track 6 billion cubic meters of earth will be moved and nearly 15 million cubic meters of reinforced concrete laid. New equipment is needed. Excavators that can move 15 cubic meters per scoop, bulldozers with 500 horsepower, and other machinery are being created. The canal will require around 6,000 pieces of equipment annually, along with large numbers of skilled operators and repairmen, housing, highways, electric lines, and railroads.

Approximately one-third of the canal will be built by republic organizations. Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy will build 220 kilometers and 3 large pump stations. The Sredazgiprovodkhllopok Institute is doing the plans for the southern 1,200 kilometers of the canal. The Orgtekhstroy Institute is making plans to use blasting to clear 600 kilometers of the track in various areas. More than 20 organizations are working on the project. At the beginning of 1985 the 51st mobile mechanized column was sent from the Hungry Steppe to Zavodoukovsk City in Tyumen Oblast where it is doing preparatory work on the head of the canal.

Currently, about 100,000 hectares of land are reclaimed each year in the republic. In all there are 12 million hectares that could be farmed were it not for the worsening water shortage. The water in the Amudarya and Syrdarya will come to an end in a decade. The need for water will become especially acute by the end of the century, but with the diversion of Siberian water many problems in agricultural development will be resolved. Another million

hectares of land will be reclaimed. Water will be supplied to the Dzhizak, Karshi and other steppe zones. An additional 200,000 tons of cotton, 6 million tons of corn, 250,000 tons of vegetables, 390,000 tons of fruit, and quantities of meat and dairy products will be produced. In all, 5 billion rubles of industrial products and 2.5 billion rubles of agricultural products will be realized. The canal will also supply rural populations with work and improve the ecological situation.

Some specialists are sceptical that so much can be completed in such a short time without having negative effects on the climate. However, planners have taken great pains to avoid such errors. The Siberian Division of the USSR Academy of Sciences is working on problems of the climatic-ecological balance, and its preliminary research is positive. The Siberian-Central Asian canal will carry around 25 cubic kilometers of water or only a small percentage of the Siberian rivers--"a drop in the ocean."

NEW CAPABILITIES NEEDED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SIBARAL CANAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 6 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 300-word article by A. Mamontov, chief of the technical administration of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Construction of Water Resources, titled "Preparations for a Great Construction Project," in which he notes that capabilities required to realize the diversion of Siberian water to Central Asia are now being put together. In this regard the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has appointed the state committee the chief contractor for construction of the canal track. Thus, measures are being taken to assemble the capabilities for producing 800,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete and 130 million of bricks annually. New reinforced concrete plants will be built in Bukhara, Sovetabad, Navoi, Namangan, Samarkand, and Kitab, and the brick plants in Ishtikhan, Shavat, and Kumkurgan will operate at full power. In addition, a housing construction combine with the capability of supplying 140,000 square meters of construction materials is being built in Kumkurgan.

DIVERSION OF SIBERIAN WATER NECESSARY TO DEVELOP PRODUCTION FORCES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 15 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by professor doctor of economics O. Hasanjonov, deputy chairman of the Council for the Study of Production Forces of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Bright Horizons," in which he states that the diversion of Siberian water is needed for the rapid development of Central Asian production forces. Research shows that the rate of agricultural development on the basis of existing water resources can continue at the present level until 1990 or so. Reconstructing irrigation systems will not correct this because the water in the Syrdarya will run out in 1990 and in the Amudarya a few years later. The remainder of the article is a review of the various stages of drawing up and approving the technical plan for the construction of the canal.

LABORATORY BUILDS MODEL OF SIBARAL CANAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 28 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 500-word article from UzTAG titled "Who Brings Water Is Dear" which notes that the Central Asian Scientific Institute imeni Zhurin is one of 120 organizations working on the SIBARAL canal project. The laboratory of this institute has constructed a model of the Siberian-Central Asian canal 40 meters wide and 220 meters long to test the parameters of its construction. A photograph accompanies the article.

UZBEKISTAN RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION REPORTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 300-word article by M. Krimskaya, director of the press center of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, titled "Discipline Is a Great Reserve," in which he discusses the brigade method used by the Gissarakgidrostroy Administration, which is currently building the 103-meter high dam for the Gissarak Reservoir. When finished, the reservoir will distribute water into the Yakkabag and Kitab canals and help irrigate farms in the Karshi Steppe.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word item titled "Water Structures Under Construction" which notes that the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Water Resources Construction has begun building the Sukh Reservoir, which will cost 120 million rubles and take 8 years to build. When completed, the reservoir will hold 385 million cubic meters of water and enable the irrigation of 135,000 hectares of land.

PROBLEMS IN RECLAMATION OF KARSHI STEPPE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 9 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by M. Karomov titled "Superficial Attitude" in which he discusses shortcomings in the work of the Karshistroy Administration. Since reclamation of the Karshi Steppe began in 1963 a number of large reservoirs like Tallymardzhan, Chimkurgan, and Gissarak have been constructed, and the Karshistroy has reclaimed 210,000 hectares of land. However, a substantial portion of the reclaimed land is still not being productively used. Construction of canals, collectors, and drainage systems, and capital planning are not being carried out according to plan, which causes soil conditions to deteriorate rapidly and lose fertility. Over 63,000 hectares in the Kashkadarya Oblast have become heavily salinated. Cotton and other crop yields are low. Last year farms averaged 7-10 centners of cotton per hectare. Another problem in this area is the labor shortage. Due to the lack of sufficient skilled specialists agrotechnical measures cannot be implemented properly. For example, some irrigators release too much water, thereby flooding fields and raising subsoil water and salts. Some farms in the oblast lack sufficient water resources and are forced to use collector and

drainage water, heavy in salt content. One of the most regrettable situations in the oblast is that fertile land is usually earmarked for private plot farming. Oblast party and soviet organizations are working to correct this neglect on the part of farm leaders and specialists by returning these lands to their "rightful owners."

FAMILIES MIGRATING TO KARSHI STEPPE NEED HOUSING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 9 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by Uzbek writer Muhammad Ali titled "Trees That Have Taken Root" in which he discusses his trip to farms in Nishan Rayon of Kashkadarya Oblast to familiarize himself with the life of families migrating from other areas of the republic to reclaim the Karshi Steppe. These families complained very little of the rigors of life in the steppe, but Ali noted that there are still considerable shortcomings in the area of providing them with housing, fuel and water, and improving the deplorable sanitation and hygiene conditions. For example, in the last 2 years some 300 families moved to the Kommunist Sovkhoz. This year 54 of them were supplied with housing, gas, and water, while the remainder have no short-term prospects of receiving these. The Kashkadarya Obkom is paying great attention to the problem of reclaiming the Karshi Steppe, but oblast leaders should not delay carrying out measures to improve living and working conditions for families migrating there to take part in this program.

UZBEK TRADE UNION CHIEF ON INVENTIONS, INNOVATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 28 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by N. Makhmudova, chairwoman of the Republic Council of Uzbekistan Trade Unions, titled "Creative Activism of the Masses," in which she stresses the need for Uzbek trade unions to support the activities of the Scientific and Technical Society (NTO) and the All-Union Society for Inventors and Innovators (VOIR). There are 13,300 creative NTO units in Uzbekistan. Many of their proposals are aimed at mechanizing and automating production, organizing labor on a scientific basis, and increasing product quality. In 1984 the republic economy used 596 inventions that saved 170.7 million rubles and 53,800 innovations that saved 98.2 million rubles. The Republic Council of Scientific and Technical Societies ensures that NTO's take part in work place certification at enterprises. The NTO held a seminar for 220 leaders of 60 industrial enterprises in Angren, Almalyk, Yangiyul, and Chirchik. These leaders were given advice on ways to carry out work place certification. However, it is impossible to say that the experience of leading enterprises is being broadly publicized. Trade union organizations must support NTO initiatives in the field of organizing socialist competition, and urge enterprises to introduce into production the recommendations, proposals, and inventions accepted by republic councils. Trade unions should also establish supervision over the introduction of inventions and innovations, and find new productive ways of working with the NTO and VOIR societies.

REPORTS ON UZBEK WORKERS IN NONCHERNOZEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by G. Gorelik titled "Our Countrymen in the Nonchernozem Region" in which he publishes comments by several officials in Vladimir Oblast on the work of collectives of the Uzvladimir-vodstroy Trust of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Construction of Water Resources. V. Chernov, chief engineer of the trust, states that the Andizhan mobile mechanized column won the socialist competition in 1984 and that it and all other collectives have carried out their 7-month plan this year. A. Khodnov, director of the Aserkhovskiy Sovkhoz, notes that Uzbek collectives have built a reservoir on the farm that will hold 3 million cubic meters of water, and have reclaimed 852 hectares and drained 1,140 hectares of land. Q. Nazarov, chief engineer of the Surkhandarya mobile mechanized column, points out that his column was specially formed to reclaim land on the Aserkhovskiy Sovkhoz. The column's force consists of 95 machinery operators and 55 pieces of machinery. In the last 3 years it has done over 400,000 rubles worth of work. Gorelik remarks that the Fergana mobile specialized column, based in Strunina City of Aleksandrovskiy Rayon, is doing such jobs as draining and reclaiming land, creating a construction base, and erecting housing and other facilities. The 190-man column has carried out its 7-month plan this year.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 11 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word item titled "By Fraternal Law" which reports that the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Construction of Water Resources has sent a number of collectives to Novgorod and Vladimir Oblasts. During the 11th 5-Year Plan units of the state committee have completed 56.5 million rubles of construction and assembly work, drained nearly 9,000 hectares of land, and formed the Dustlik Sovkhoz in Novgorod and the Aserkhovskiy in Vladimir.

REPORT ON UZBEK ROAD BUILDERS IN TYUMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 13 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by Mansur Karimov, employee of the Uztyumendorstroy, titled "By Fraternal Law: Road Through the Taiga," in which he reports that the Uztyumendorstroy Trust, charged with the task of building a highway in Tyumen Oblast, has constructed 153.5 kilometers of road in 1981-1984 and is slated to finish another 50 kilometers in 1985. Thus far, road builders have completed 23.5 kilometers this year.

BACKWARDNESS IN UZBEK INDUSTRY CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 900-word editorial titled "Demand of the Age" which points out that the republic presently has over 1,500 industrial enterprises and unions, including nearly 240 fully mechanized and automated enterprises. Exploitation of these fixed assets is only partially successful. In the last 7 months volume of industrial production rose 7.7 percent and labor

productivity rose 5 percent. However, at its regular session the Uzbek CP Central Committee stressed that backwardness is being permitted in numerous industrial indexes. Productivity per ruble cost of fixed assets is not increasing. Several new and already operational enterprises are unable to reach planned capabilities. The need to improve product quality remains a crisis area in the republic economy. Low quality excavators, refrigerators, and food products are being produced. The 7-month plan for production of consumer goods was not carried out. Numerous ministries, agencies, and enterprises are doing an unsatisfactory job of introducing new technology and reducing the volume of manual labor. As a result, 79 5-year plan assignments for technical development were not carried out by ministries and 66 by agencies. This failure has a negative effect on the need to increase labor productivity.

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION OF UZBEK WATER RESOURCES SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 30 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by UzTAG correspondent A. Klinova titled "The Water Is Being Polluted" in which she reports that republic plants have begun to process this year's kenaf crop, a process that uses millions of cubic meters of water to extract high-quality fiber from the plant. The industry is pouring its waste water, nearly 80 percent of which is untreated, into Tashkent Oblast water basins. Only one plant has a biological water treatment facility, but it does not use the structure which was built in 1979 at a cost of 4 million rubles. The director of the Upper Chirchik plant has stated his disinterest in environmental problems and his preoccupation with production alone. The Tashzagotlubprom [probably Tashkent Bast Procurement Industry] Union is one of the worst offenders. Its central laboratory does not even operate, and specialists at its subordinate plants are not interested in water pollution. Fines levied by water protection organs against enterprises have had no effect, despite the fact that water polluted with kenaf results in large fish kills.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 15 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by UzTAG correspondent Yu. Kruzhilin titled "The Shargun River Pleads" in which he reports that water protection organs have advised the Shargun Coal Mine directorate to take immediate steps to clean up its industrial waste water. Coal particles are polluting the Shargun River and drinking water has become a problem in the area. Unfortunately, due to insufficient forces mine leaders are forced to ignore this advice. Construction of a water treatment facility at the mine is underway, but the construction organization is experiencing a labor shortage.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES NEEDED IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 18 August 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "Protection of Nature Is a Public Work" which states that the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers recently

formed a commission for environmental protection and efficient use of natural resources to supervise and coordinate measures taken to improve the quality of water and air in the republic. Unfortunately, some enterprises subordinate to All-Union ministries, the Uzglavkhloprom [Main Administration Uzbek Cotton Industry], and the republic Ministry of the Food Industry are not satisfactorily appropriating sums allocated for these goals. Enterprises of the building materials, cotton cleaning, chemical, light, energy, and metallurgical industries, as well as construction and transportation organizations, have not been supplied with enough control equipment. New projects without water treatment facilities are still being commissioned. As a result, the ecological situation in the Fergana-Margilan and Almalyk-Akhangaron industrial regions, the Chirchik and Navoi industrial zones, and Tashkent and Samarkand cities has considerably worsened. It is necessary to implement a comprehensive program containing measures to build and reconstruct water treatment facilities, extend main sewage lines to enterprises and organizations, and reduce harmful emissions from vehicles. A number of enterprises and shops that do not meet city industrial profiles must be moved to other areas. Water recycling and air filtering equipment must be installed in various enterprises. Regulations covering the transport, storage and use of chemicals are not being fully observed. The agroindustrial complex and various ministries and agencies must supervise the strict observation of safety measures in this area. Biological methods of fighting pests and diseases should be more widely used in agriculture. Steps should also be taken to improve ecological education in schools and among the masses. The Uzbek Hydrometeorological Union, republic Union for Monitoring the Environment, republic ministries of Forestry, Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetables, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and Health, along with trade unions, the Znaniye Society, and environmental protection societies, must be more active in solving problems of environmental production.

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